INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World."

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,341—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
CONTAINS OVER 200 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	25th June.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,820	1st Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	12th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st July.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 21, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbeuge	30th June,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received, Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance,

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut at from same forwarded economicall.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c. Printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st July, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 30th June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 28th June, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 30th June, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 1st July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 24th June, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

TREACHER & Co., LD.

RAIN GAUGES

OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

JAPANNED 5 inches Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure for ½ inch of Rain, graduated to 1-100th of an inch.

Cash, Rs. 6-0; Credit, Rs. 6-12.

BURNISHED COPPER 5 inches Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure for 1 inch of Rain, graduated to 1-100th of an inch,

Cash, Rs. 10-0; Credit, Rs. 11-4.

SPARE FUNNELS.
SPARE RECEIVERS.
SPARE MEASURES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor. THOMAS KEATING, London.

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

REMOVAL TO NEW PREMISES.

THE NEW OFFICES of this Bank situate on the GROUND FLOOR of the NEW ORIENTAL BUILDINGS will OPEN for business on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A.M.

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 1st July to the 15th idem, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office, Madras, 20th June, 1898.

CALCUTTA RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

Entries close 31st August.

C. G. NEWTON,
Hony. Secretary.
16, Strand, Calcutta.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

WITH the APPROVAL of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Dr. GALLIOTTI will be happy to investigate bacteriologically any doubtful cases of fever.

Cases should be reported direct to the Health Officer or Dr. Galliotti, who will be working at the Arthur Road Hospital.

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 17th October, 1898, for the SUPPLY OF CLOTHING, accoutrements, saddlery, and miscellaneous stores for the Civil and Military Police in Burma, for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1899, to 31st March, 1901.

Further particulars, together with the schedules of the different articles required, will be published in July, 1898, in Official Gazettes of Burma, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms. Copies of the Forms and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

H. W. CAMPBELL, Captain,
Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police for Supply and Clothing.
Rangoon, the 31st May, 1898.

NOTICE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad's Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Factory with a distillery attached to it at Ghandevi, District Nowsari. Intending purchasers are requested to make their offers, showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under which they intend, to buy, to the undersigned on or before the 5th of August, 1898.

It is optional with the Sirkar to accept any of the offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to—

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस.
i.e. MADHAVARAO RAMCHUNDRA, Fadnis,
Baroda State.
B. N. KALE,
Assistant Fadnis.
Baroda, Fadnis Office, 20th June, 1898.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેસ સ્પીનીંગ એડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 24th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, 1898, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm an appointment of Mr. Hormusji Bazonji Dantra made as a Director on the board.

4TH.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hurjeevun Sonderjee as Auditor in place of Mr. Framji Temoolji resigned, and to appoint Auditors for the year 1898 and to fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Bard of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay 11th June, 1898.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 29th June, 1898, both days inclusive.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ માલસ કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 24th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, 1898, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. C. I. Oonwalla as Auditor in place of Mr. Framjee Temooljee resigned, and to appoint Auditors for the year 1898 and to fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું°.,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1898.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 29th June, 1898, both days inclusive.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1898 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Twenty-Seventh day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 31st day of May, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HAJI ALI BIN HAJI AHMED BIN HAJI RAZIC CHURCHUFCHEE (written in Her Majesty's Consul General's Certificate Haji Ali Churchufchi Son of Haji Radhi) late of Baghdad in Turkish Arabia, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, (who died at Baghdad on or about the 10th day of April, 1890, (orally declaring his Will twenty days before his death which is proved and registered in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 31st day of May, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FLORA SASSOON (in the Power of Attorney named Flora Soloman David Sassoon) of Bombay, Jewish inhabitant, the Managing partner in the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. of Bombay, Merchants, the surviving constituted Attorney of Haji Mahomed Hussain one of the two Sons of the said deceased, (for the use and benefit of and limited until the said Haji Mahomed Hussain shall obtain Probate of the said oral Will granted to him from this Court to have effect throughout the whole of British India) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for the said Flora Sassoon, on her behalf at their office at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of August, 1898, as after that date the said Flora Sassoon as such administratrix will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in her hands to the said Haji Mahomed Hussain as the person thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1898.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & BAYLEY,
Administratrix's Solicitors.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old. per Doz.	80 0	89 0
Do. EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY .... per Bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do. .... per Pint.	3 12	4 4
Do. 000 FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy" .... per Doz.	50 0	56 0
Do. 00 OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit .... "	42 8	47 8
Do. 0 PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy .... "	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher and Co .... "	24 0	27 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF

INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

THE NEAREST APPROACH TO A GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
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BAHADUR "Specials" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed........£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders........£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896........£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO., OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital........£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date........£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. Home [illegible] own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of K[illegible] moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families [illegible] summer or Winter season.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one [illegible] attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) [illegible] in healthy situation surrounded by Pr[illegible] [illegible] per year.

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Landhaus Birkenh[illegible],
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

RICHARD LIPP & SOHN,

STUTTGART.

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ALL THE ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

RECIPIENTS OF GOLD MEDALS AND AWARDS AT ALL THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

ESTABLISHED OVER 65 YEARS.

The Square Pianofortes Manufactured by these popular manufacturers are well known in India and have for years past sold on their own merits. Of this manufacture we obtain regular shipments of the following style of Piano and which we can with confidence recommend as an instrument that will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to our recommendation.

OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

On the American System. The casing is of natural polished American Walnut, and is screwed and brass bound. Has 7 octaves; Sympathetic or Overstrung Scale; American system of Dampers, and is constructed with a fine polished Iron Frame throughout.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,67,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

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NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

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(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

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THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

"DOCTOR ADVISES"

FOTHERGILL'S Madonal for Liver.	SQUIBB'S Ague Specific for Fevers.
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MUNK'S Codlactone for Wasting.	HERMIT'S Satarana Salve for Dhobie's Itch.
MUNK'S Pulmonicon for Cough.	HERMIT'S Brassicon for Pains.
SQUIBB'S Dysentery Drops for Dysentery.	ST. MARK'S Restorative Beads for the Blood.

FROM MADON, SONS & CO., CHEMISTS
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

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HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES AND FIDELITY INSURANCE GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
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Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
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Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.



Price Rs. 6-0; Postage, As. 6.

New Cheap Edition with additional Pictures.

LORD ROBERTS' 41 YEARS IN INDIA, RS. 6-0.

Owing to the great success of this work a new edition is now ready, fully illustrated with all the pictures included in the 2-volume Library edition, and with several additional Portraits.

The immense popularity of the Book is proved by the fact that 27 editions of the work have been sold.

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Read "SUNDARI," a Story of the Plague in India, very powerful in Phil May's Annual. EVERYBODY'S GUIDE to MONEY MATTERS. By a Banker of Forty Years' Standing and Founder of the Postal Order System.—"The City man may scorn its aid; but to the average person, who is often in a quandary as to the mode and manner of investment and banking business, Mr. Cotton's book will be found an invaluable companion."—*Financial News*. Just published	1 14
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"A Fascinating Love Story"—*Glasgow Herald*. ...A delightful tale"—*Speaker*. ...Mr. Crockett at his best."—*Literature*. ...Absorbing interest."—*Scotsman*. ...es.—"An exceptionally good Novel. ...he scheme of the Book is Ambitious. The ...mosphere is lurid, the scenes of extraordi...ry splendour. . . . The whole novel is full of scenes little less exciting."	
VETERINARY PATHOLOGY. By Friedberger and Frohner, authorized Translation, translated and edited by M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S., author of Points of the Horse," &c. With Notes on Bacteriology by Dr. G. Newman, D. P. H. Vol. I. Infective Diseases of Animals	12 8

THE TEMPERLEY LINE CHARTERED S. S. "GLOAMIN," has ARRIVED from LONDON and BARROW and is DISCHARGING at present in the Stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay or into hired lighters at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed or from alongside. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1898.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "AUSTRALIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 24th June, 1898.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)............Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. LEOPOLD CASSELLA and COMPANY of Frankfort on the Maine, in Germany, Manufacturers of Aniline and Alizarine Dyes, and having their Branch Office in Bombay are the first to Import into India their well-known Dyes known as the "Rubine Royal Rajah Crystals" under the denomination of "Zavahir Magenta" in tins wrapped up in gold paper with their labels affixed thereon bearing the inscription of a ship and the words "Zavahir Magenta" written in large letters. The said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company claim to have the exclusive right to the use of the label aforesaid and especially the Trade name or description "Zavahir" as their exclusive property for any aniline or alizarine Dyes, whether liquid or dry, and whatever may be the colour of the dye in the tins on which such labels with the aforesaid property mark of "Zavahir" may be affixed. They alone further claim the exclusive right to have on the tins of their said "Zavahir Magenta" a Magenta paper band gummed round the lid of the tin, bearing their trade-mark and their trade name or description "Zavahir" in Golden Ink.

All Persons are therefore warned against in any way imitating the said Label or the said Trade name or description "Zavahir" or using any Trade Name or description in imitation of the said Trade Name or description "Zavahir" or packing up their tins in bands similar to those on the tins of the said "Zavahir Magenta" dye and any person so imitating the said Labels or band as aforesaid will be prosecuted according to law.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI, Attorneys for Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Co.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

COMFORTS FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

		Rs. a.
Beef Tea Extractors, 2 pint size		5 6
Champagne Taps, ordinary		1 8
„ „ Corkscrew pattern	Rs. 2-8 &	3 8
Feeding Cups, Chinaware	Re. 0-14 &	1 6
„ Glass	Rs. 1-12 &	2 0
Hot Water Bottles	Rs. 6-0, Rs. 7-14 &	9 4
Ice Bags	Rs. 3-4, Rs. 4-4 &	5 8

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1886 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1886 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10.
Single Copy.............Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED MYRABOLLAMS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Baroda Street, opposite the Victoria Dock, in the godown owned by Heerjee Govind, by order of Messrs. N Futehally and Co., and on account at the risk of Thucker Naron Veerjee—

About 500 bags myrabollams, damaged by rain-water

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th June, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF 78 BALES OF TOBACCO DAMAGED BY RAIN-WATER.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tobacco Godowns, Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, by order of Mr. Poput Umerchand, and on account of the B. B. and C. I Railway Company:—

46 bales of tobacco damaged by rain-water (will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers).

Also by order of Mr. Devidas Foolchand, and on account of the B B, & C. I. Railway Company—

32 bales of tobacco damaged by rain-water (will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers).

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of fifty per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1898.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BANKERS—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA, Agent

Hornby Road.

GERMANY.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from SINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueur from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
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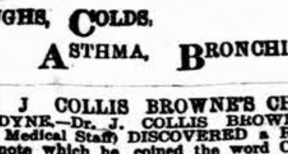
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A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Agents and Secretaries, UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY BOMBAY.

THE

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

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C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Agents.

10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

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LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

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UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN, Acting Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 1[illegible]
Half-yearly .... [illegible]
Quarterly .... [illegible]

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. 1 bon.	1,3.0
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	$1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad V	700	1,000	.00)	Nil	75
Aumanoo	2,[illegible]	1,100	all		450
Anglo-Indian	1,110	—	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	818	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	600xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	891
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,725
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	660
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	900
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	670
Colaba Land & Mills	4,800	700	...	dvdRs.12	495
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	885
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	470
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun [illegible] Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	540
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	1,70
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	850
Gingurghal Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,000	500	500	25	655
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	470
Indian Manfg.	60	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,000
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	590
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	200
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.20	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	959
Khatao Makunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	650
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	232
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,290
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co. Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	295
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	770xd
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	835
Sholapore Mills	200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2000
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Swan Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	550
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	600	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410x1
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2415
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	[illegible]
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,300		
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	475
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	215
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
English Press and Manfg. Co.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	450	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	55	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	380
Munmar M.	125	100	...	15	205
New Berar	00	500	...	dvd Rs45	577
New Indian	4,00	125	125	dvd 16	167
Prince of Wales	130	500		20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	6	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	190
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	27	200	all	15	200xd
Volkart	...	000	10	dvd Rs6	1125
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,927
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,485
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	60
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	50	1,185
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	300
Empire of India Life A. Co. Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	58
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	250	175	21	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	11
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5½	12 pr. ct	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Sounay & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		1
Telephone Co.	9,300	251	100	dvdRs11	3-26

PRICES OF BULLION

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-2-0
Caroles	"	—
Mexican Dollars	"	—
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	"	—
Bar Silver	"	70 rdy. ; Rs. 70 fd.
Gold Leaf	"	24-12
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	"	24-6
Bar Australian	"	24-5
Bar Bombay	"	24-5
Bar Pekin	"	29

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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Three and-a-half per cent 1883......71
Municipal 5 per cent, Debenture Loans ...119
New French Loan 5 per cent, 1878 ...... —
City of Paris Loan...... ...
Sox per cent. Port Trust Bond 102

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 3 13-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 3 27-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 3 7-8
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 29-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. do	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	[illegible] 15-16d.
Do do.	6 Do. do.	[illegible] 29-32d.
France	3 Do. do.	[illegible]
Do.	6 Do. do.	
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	
Madras	At sight	
Do.	30 days do.	
China	30 days do.	142 & 140

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water 2-41m., 2-58a. Low water, 8-21m., 9-28a.
Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
B. V. A., Cinderella Dance, Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water 3-31m., 3-35a. Low water, 9-5m., 10-15a.

THE gun club will meet at Love Grove.—Worlee—4 p.m. (weather permitting.)

BANDORA CHRISTIAN YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The monthly committee meeting will be held to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia per extra s. s. Earnest Symons will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Tuesday next.

LECTURE.—Under the auspices of Bal Vidwajana Sabha, Mr. Ganpatrao N. Vadivkar, the late secretary, will deliver a lecture on the "greatnes of memory" at the usual place to-morrow, at 3 P.M.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played this evening on the cooperage, between the Royal Artillery and Telegraph Football teams. Kick off 5.15. Telegraph team. Privates Clifford, Jephson, Crosby, Messrs. W. Mason (Capt.) E. Perkins, G. Lyas, T. Smith, A. Speechly, E. Mathews, W. Macqueen, W. Sinclair, Reserve. Private Lolley.

ROBBED WHILST ASLEEP.—Beharee Mugroo, a Purdesee residing in a room of a chawl at Clerk Road, reported to the police on Thursday morning that sometime during the previous night while he was asleep keeping the door of the room open, some one entered the place and made away with twenty-eight pieces of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 50.

THE KHOJA SOCIAL PROGRESS UNION.—Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. Alli Mahomedbhoy Bhimjee, will deliver his second lecture on the necessity of reforming the social customs of the Khoja Community" at 10-30 to-morrow morning in the Khoja Muljeebhoy Reading Room and Library, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ismailbhoy Jan Mahomed.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—In addition to the gentlemen whose name were given in our issue of Thursday the following gentlemen have been made Justices of the Peace : Messrs. Framji Dorabji Framji Panday, Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Kalidas Jutha, Mahomedbhai Ibrahim H. Bhulloo Khan Sahib, J. K. Moir, Vaman Damodher Pitale, and Bridgade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wilkins, D.S.O.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Dhondia Ramji, a Hindu, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Bhoiwada Cross Lane, had the thumb of his right hand taken off and the upper part of the right arm crushed while putting a strap on a pulley in the ring frame department of the Saraswati Mill, at Soupari Baugh Road, on Thursday afternoon. The injured man was removed to J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Aunabai, a Hindu girl, aged ten years, residing with her parents at 2nd Pathan Street, was on Thursday afternoon, leaning out of a window on the second floor of the house, when she accidentally overbalanced herself and fell out on to the road, sustaining a fracture to her right thigh bone. The girl was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

PHOTOGRAPHY.— Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd have sent us specimens of the cabinet sized photograph of H.E. Lord Sandhurst which was taken just before he left Bombay for Ootacamund and also of Dr. Blaney's photograph. An excellent Bromide enlargement of Dr. Blaney will be ready and on view from to-day. The likenesses of both Lord Sandhurst and our aged citizen are excellent, and show that the firm is sparing no pains to maintain its high reputation for artistic work. Dr. Blaney's photograph was taken as recently as the 21st instant.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. L. Trevithick and Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March	The Adjutant	G. O. Hume
Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne	Auber
Dance	Country	Kappy
Selection	La Cigale	Godfrey
Valse	The Gondoliers	Buccalossi
Polka	See Me Dance	Solomon

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps, will play the following programme at the Esplanade, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at 5-30 p.m., (weather permitting :—

March from	Der Nibelungin	Wagner
Ballet Music from	Astorga	Abert
Hungarian and	Polish Dances	Sarakowski
Selection from	The Geisha	Jones
Valse	Toreador	Royle
Galop	Vivat	Zickoff

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A MISTAKEN PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, James Gabriel, a Madrasi cook in the service of Quarter Master Sergeant Frank H. Key, R. A., was charged with theft of an overcoat of the value of Rs. 7-8, belonging to Patrick Donovan, a gunner of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba. It was alleged on behalf of the prosecution, that on the night of Wednesday last, the accused was arrested with the coat on his arm near the verandah of the complainant's barrack. Quarter Master Sergeant Key, R. A., gave evidence on behalf of the accused. He said that the accused entered his service on the 28th ultimo. His office was in the same block as the Military Police Office. Accused was sent by witness' wife to look for him in the office, but the locality being new to him, he had apparently missed his way and was arrested on mere suspicion. He had been strictly honest while in witness' service. The magistrate in discharging the accused remarked, that it appeared to him that this was a case of mistake of fact. Accused had gone on business to the place where he was found by the complainant, and owing to darkness, witnesses for the prosecution had been mistaken as to what he was about.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE: THE GATEKEEPER AT FAULT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Shaik Oomer Abdul Kareem, aged fifty-five years, a Mahomedan mill labourer, residing at Parel Road, Chinchpoogly. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th instant, the gate-keeper on the down line side at the Curry Road Railway level crossing, closed the gate and fastened the wicket, as a local train from Thana had been signalled, the gate and the wicket on the up line side having been closed by another gateman. Seeing that there was no one waiting to cross the line, the gate-keeper on the down line whose name is Juggonath Kaloo, after securing the gate and the wicket, left his post and went and sat down a short distance off. In the meantime the deceased turned out at the down gate, and without being noticed by the gate-keeper, opened the wicket crossed the down line and came to the up line. The gate-keeper on the opposite side shouted out to him but he paid no heed to his warning, with the result that he was knocked down by one of the buffers of the engine of the local train, which came in just then and he was thrown between the upline and the fencing on that side. The train was immediately stopped, the deceased was picked up, put into the rear brake and conveyed to the Byculla Station, whence he was removed to the J. J. Hospital. It was ascertained on examination at the hospital, that deceased had sustained fractures of both the forearms, the left upper arm, two contused wounds on the left side of the head and several minor injuries on the body. Deceased was admitted under treatment, but he showed no sign of improvement and died on Thursday night. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to shock, the result of multiple injuries. It was stated in evidence that according to the rules a gate-keeper ought to stand on the inside, when a train was signalled and the gate closed and remain there till the train passed and the gate was opened. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death but added a rider that the gate-keeper ought not to have left his gate after the Thana passenger train had been signalled and the gate closed.

DEATH OF A MIANA DACOIT.—We understand that on or about Sunday last, a Miana dacoit named Asa Teja who was engaged in the Vawania Mail dacoity, was reported to have arrived at Manatoda (Jamnagar) The man having been recognised, the villagers communicated the news of his arrival to the authorities at Jamnagar. Before they could arrive, however, an attempt was made to secure him, and a scuffle ensued between the villagers and the dacoit, with the result, that Asa succumbed to the wounds he received in the affray. On the part of the villagers, a few were slightly injured. We are also told that the body of the dacoit was carried away to Malia by some of his acquaintances and buried there. The disbanded gang requires but one to make up its number either in jail or on the death roll.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Australia, Captain H. Tait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, experienced moderate monsoon and no rain, until arrival off Bombay from 52° to 60°. E long. and then fresh S. W. Gale with very heavy breaking sea. The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Assyria, Captain W. H. Rothwell, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachee had strong S W wind and heavy sea.—The P and O Co's s s Ganges, Captain T F Creery, which arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, with the English Mails from Aden, reports having experienced moderate to fresh monsoon and considerable sea up to port.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 21st June, 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 18th June 1898	4,947,400
Balance to be remitted from 19th June 1898 to 31st March 1899	11,052,600

THE Queen and the Empress Frederick are said to have at last succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation between the Emperor William and the Duchess of Sparta, who was his favourite sister until she joined the Greek Orthodox Church, after which he declined all intercourse with her. The Duke and Duchess of Sparta, who have been staying for a month at Friedrichshag, near Homburg, with the Empress Frederick, were last week the guests of the German Emperor and Empress for a couple of days in Berlin. They will visit Denmark and England later on in the summer.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, acting Chief Justice, and Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF A FATHER'S MISTRESS.

IMPERATRIX VS. KESHAV PHATU MALKAR.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. P. Khargat, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, who, in May last, convicted the accused of murder and theft and sentenced him to transportation for life for the former offence, and two years' rigorous imprisonment for the latter offence.

The accused was charged with murder in having caused the death of one Phulgen, widow of Pandu Ghadi, by giving her many blows with his fist and pressing her throat, with intent to cause her death on the 30th March last, and after killing her, with having dishonestly removed from her person a pair of ear-rings, and other ornaments. The deceased was a Maratha widow, aged about 30 years, and used to live with her son, aged about 10 years, at Bandivderi, and maintain herself by labour, chiefly in the house of one Mahdajee, a Brahmin. The accused's father, Phatu, used also to work under the same master although his house was in the neighbouring village of Trimbak, where his wife and sons lived. It was alleged that Phatu had illicit intimacy with Phulgen and used to spend his money on her and neglect his own family, and that was the principal motive for the murder. The police patel of Bandivderi stated that about two months before Phulgen's death, the accused's mother complained to him that her husband Phatu was wasting his money on Phulgen and neglect his own family. On Wednesday the 30th March last, the day before the Ramnaomi holiday, the deceased went from Bandivderi to Achreri with a note from one Vithal Bhat to one Kashi Naikin. The latter gave a written reply, with which the deceased left in the afternoon. She had then on her person the ornaments produced before the court. The accused was afterwards seen in her company going towards a dry streamlet, a few paces from the road. Shortly afterwards the accused was seen going home alone with a bundle, about 200 paces from the streamlet. The deceased's brother searched for her, but could obtain no trace of her, and gave information to the police. On the 2nd April, he was going with a report to the police naik at Achreri, when on the way he noticed a collection of vultures, crows, and dogs over something lying in the streamlet—the corpse of his sister Phulgen, whose features were at that time recognisable. He said that he shouted for help, but nobody came, and that a report was made to the police. The sarree of the deceased was under her, and her bodice was torn to pieces, and her valuable ornaments were gone. Close to the corpse was found the reply from Kashi Naikin which the deceased was carrying. The bones were buried close to the spot. They were afterwards disinterred and sent for medical examination with some long hair, which was found near the spot. In searching the house occupied by the accused, the police found, concealed below the ashes in an ashpit, a bundle containing the deceased's ornaments. The accused afterwards confessed that he had killed the deceased on account of her bad influence on his father, had taken away her ornaments, which he concealed, and had pledged a pair of earrings with one Keshav Damle. The latter produced them and confirmed the accused's statement. Accused, in his confession, stated that he met Phulgen going to Achrari, that in the evening he waited for her on the road, that when she came up he asked her to help him to lift a load of wood, that she then went with him, that when she came near the streamlet, he pushed her in and then fell upon her held her by the throat, and gave her 10 or 20 blows with his fist until she died ; that he did so, because his father wasted his money on her, and even incurred debts for her, that he took her ornaments, concealed them in the ashpit, and pledged the pair of earrings. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to transportation for life, as probably in his own eyes, he was doing a meritorious deed in killing his father's mistress and relieving his distressed mother.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal.

DACOITY WITH GRIEVOUS HURT.

IMPERATRIX VS. JIPRYA WALAD MARYA AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in January last, convicted the accused of dacoity with grievous hurt, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each.

The complainant is a Dhungur, who was with his sheep in the jungle, when his hut near the village was robbed by some dacoits, and his little girl killed by a stone thrown at random. He could not identify any of the accused. The dacoity took place on the 10th November last. The tracks of the dacoits were followed as far as Dongraz, where the accused live, and the accused were brought under suspicion on the day after the dacoity. But their confessions were not taken down till the 11th December after the arrival on the scene of a specially deputed head constable. Under the circumstances, in Mr. Alcock's opinion, it was not likely that the confessions were voluntary. They were of a stereotyped character. The patel of Kikwadi, where the dacoity took place, stated that he followed the tracks of 12 men into the bounds of Dongraz. The patel of the latter place, however, said that there were tracks of 8 men only, and that they led to the Bhil's quarter. He said that the accused were not present at the inspection of Bhils on the night of the dacoity, but were present next morning. If these men were all going to commit a dacoity in a neighbouring village, it did not seem to Mr. Alcock likely that they would stay away from the evening hazari in a body. It would be easy to start after the hazari was over. Two of the accused, Nos. 2 and 4, produced some pieces of a nosering and an image and a knife and a nail cutter. These things were claimed by complainant, whose evidence had been corroborated. It seemed to the Sessions Judge, therefore, that their confessions were sufficiently corroborated. Three of the accused were found guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each ; the rest were acquitted.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal.

WRONGFUL DETENTION OF GOODS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTUMJEE MERWANJEE PATEL, 2nd JUDGE.)

CHOTALALL MUKHUND AND OTHERS VS. AYEB HAJI ISMAIL AND ANOTHER.

This case was decided by his Honour, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 244-14-6, being the value of one bale of Thana cloth containing fifty pieces at nine and three-fourth annas per pound, wrongfully detained by the defendants. Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Billimoria represented the defendants.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said :—An important question for the detention and conversion of one bale of Thana cloth arises in this suit under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The bale was delivered by mistake by the plaintiff to the defendants' muccadum who "bona fide" accepted the same, and shipped it to Rangoon to Noor Mahomed Abdul. The bills of lading under which this bale was shipped and which was in the name of the defendants or their order was for 17 bales in all. Out of the 17 bales four bales only were really purchased from the plaintiff. When the bills of lading was brought to the defendants they found that one bale was shipped in excess of their purchase, and they enquired of the plaintiff why instead of four bales five were delivered. Meanwhile the vessel left Bombay, and the bales were on their way to Rangoon. Plaintiff at first alleged they had sold and delivered five bales. Subsequently they admitted their mistake and came to a settlement with the defendants to accept payment for the four bales admittedly sold, and to accept a delivery order on Noor Mahomed Abdul of Rangoon for the return of the fifth bale. On the 19th of June, 1893, the defendants accordingly paid in full for the 4 bales and gave a delivery order or note on Noor Mahomed Abdul, directing him to deliver up the same to the bearer thereof or to plaintiff on receipt of the shipping and other charges. Plaintiff accepted the delivery order and the payment in full for the four bales. Nothing was heard of the matter till a year afterwards, on the 29th June, 1897, the plaintiff by his solicitors demanded the value of the bale of Thana cloth as having been "sold" and delivered. Defendants replied reminding them of what had taken place, and the plaintiff was again silent. On the 3rd of December, 1897, plaintiff again sent a notice intimating for the first time that the Rangoon merchant refused to deliver the bale, and claiming the price thereof. Defendants repudiated their liability, and consequently plaintiffs filed this suit claiming once more the price of the bale as sold and delivered, and claiming also in the alternative the value of the bale delivered by mistake and illegally detained. The plaintiff was forced to abandon his first ground, and to elect to proceed in trover and conversion. Under these circumstances the defendants plead that for the delivery by mistake they are not liable, that their muccadum was not their agent for the purpose of the delivery, that if anything the mitake initiated by the plaintiff was "bona fide" perpetuated by the muccadum, and the defendants were not aware of the shipment and were not bound by it. They further plead settlement and release from any liability by acceptance of the defendants' order on the Rangoon merchant. Admitting for argument that there was a refusal to deliver by the Rangoon merchant that refusal, they say, ought not to affect their liability. They also plead they were simply agents for the Rangoon Merchant, and they never had possession of the bale and they never detained nor refused to deliver. They plead that the bale was shipped to Rangoon before the mistake was discovered. After dealing with the defences in detail his Honour found that as it was admitted that in terms of the delivery order the bale had not been delivered, he must hold that it was detained. and the refusal to return it amounted in law to conversion. The refusal was by a third party, but really it was the refusal of a person who obtained possession of the bale through the defendant, and was equal to a refusal by defendant himself. The plaintiff's conduct was reprehensible, and there have been great lashes on his part. He disallowed the interest claimed and disallowed profit costs. The verdict was for Rs. 213-4-0, with court costs to be reduced to nominal damage of one rupee and court costs if the defendant returns the bale within two months.

VISITORS to the late Lord Playfair's beautiful house in Onslow gardens may have noticed an engraving of the opening of the 1851 Exhibition, after Selous's picture. All the eminent men who faced the dais on that memorable 1st of May are now gone. Lord Playfair, who to his many other accomplishments added that of an excellent raconteur, had many entertaining ones to relate of that time. None was more amusing than that which concerned the Chinaman who figures very largely in the picture, as he actually [illegible] in the ceremony. Playfair had the ordering of [illegible] procession to the dais. He told the Prince Consort that a beautifully-robed Chinese had appeared, quite at ease, among the diplomatists, who had no place in the programme. "Never mind ; give him a good one," said the Prince. He walked between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Wellington, and he [illegible] subsequent inquiry he proved to [illegible] the shillings at the Chinese junk [illegible] hibition in the Thames !"

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THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	[illegible]		1
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	5	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	*5	2	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty Walkeshwar & and Mahaluxmi	2	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	1	16
F Parel Sewree and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	2	4
Total	14	7	58
Total plague deaths to date..	30,381	23,12[illegible]	
Same date last year...	2	2	76

* 2 old cases which have been under enquiry.—One from Bhownugur by rail.

CHOLERA.

Attack 0
Death 1

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 23rd June :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported...	165	144	2
Fresh	1	1	0
Total..	166	145	1

DAMAUN.

On Tuesday Lower Damaun presented a clean mortality bill, while on Wednesday there was one death from plague and on the corresponding dates last year the plague mortality respectively was six and three. At Varkoond, on Tuesday, there were two deaths and seven attacks from plague and on Wednesday, three deaths and twelve attacks. On Dr. John Moniz reporting the state of Varkoond to the Governor of Damaun, his Excellency requested the doctor to induce the inhabitants of Varkoond to be inoculated. Dr. Moniz, thereupon, did his best to persuade the Mahomedans of Varkoond, some of whom are rich merchants trading with Africa and possessing palatial buildings, but they obstinately refused to have anything to do with inoculation, which they said was against their religion. Strange to say that, though nearly a thousand machis (fishermen) of Katheris, Damaun, Forti, and Nikh have been inoculated by Ds. Kalapesi and Dubash, the machis of Varkoond following the example of the Mahomedans. The Government are thus placed in an awkward position—on the one hand they cannot isolate Varkoond for if they do so, it will be starving the people as they are in the habit of obtaining their daily provisions from Lower Damaun and on the other hand if they allow free intercourse between Lower Damaun and Varkoond, there is every probability of plague making its appearance in such places at Lower Damaun as have been as yet free.

EVENING PARTY AT PETLAD.

THE other afternoon, writes a correspondent, many ladies and gentlemen of the Nagar community, assembled at the temporary residence of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the well known statesman and educationist, who has been in Petlad for several months past. The Nagar boys and girls in company of their teachers were also invited and in a very short time, the large hall of audience was crowded by an eager and expectant throng. The hall as well as other rooms were gaily decorated. A beautiful photograph of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwad was hung in the centre of the hall, the walls were adorned with photographs of leading men of India and the West, as well as with pictures by Ravi Varma. Curios were arranged on various tables with taste and precision under the personal guidance of the Dewan Saheb who has always evinced a parental care in the material developement and moral advancement of the people of his native town. Both pleasure and wonder were evinced at the all exhibitions of microscope, phonograph, and graphophone—resources of civilization, but little known in this out of the way Gujerat town. The party was also entertained with harmonium and other musical intruments. Then the boys and girls recited sweet poems on morality and in praise of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. A dialogue on Female Education by two young girls, greatly delighted the party, prizes consisting of books and fine clothes were then distributed to the boys and girls. Last but not least some striking scenes were shown through the magic lantern. Then, after tea, pan sopari and uttar gulab had been distributed the party left the hall at about 9 o'clock. The next day, the local officers with their clerks were entertained in the same way. The local school children are to be similarly entertained as well as the mahajans and other communities ; thus there, will be a week of entertainment, in a town where very little occurs to break the monotony of "the daily round the common task."

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, presides at the third criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences on Monday morning next. There are committed for trial seven cases, implicating as many prisoners, four of whom are Hindus, two Europeans and one Parsee. One of the seven cases is of murder ; one of attempted murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt ; one of administering a stupefying drug ; three of house breaking and theft ; and one of dishonestly receiving stolen property. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Hamilton, two by Mr. Dastur, two by Mr. Minchin, and one by Lieut.-Colonel Newnham Smith. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Edalji Dadabhoy, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, for house breaking by day with intent to commit theft.
2. Hari Gajaba, *alias* Ganpat Ganoo, committed by Mr. P. B. Dastur, for house breaking in order to commit theft, and theft in a building used as a human dwelling.
3. Alfred Charles Parker, committed by Lieut. Colonel Newnham Smith, in May last, for attempt to murder, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and voluntarily causing hurt, by a rash and negligent act endangering human life.
4. Baji woman committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton for murder.

No. 5 Laximan Govind, alias Rama Laximan, and Rambhow Sadoo, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, No. 1 for administering a stupifying drug with a view to facilitate the commission of theft, and No. 2 for the abetment of the same offence.

6. Arthur Richardson, committed by Mr. H. Minchin in May last, for housebreaking by night, and theft in a building used as a human dwelling.
7. Arthur Richardson, committed by Mr. H. Minchin, for dishonestly receiving stolen property.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY RACES.

To be held at Kolhapur (under W. I. T. C. Rules).

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18.

The Vishalgad Purse—Rs. 1,000.—For—Arab and C B Galloways Maidens on 1st May 1898. Weights—14 hands to carry 9 3 W I. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, thrice 10 lbs, oftener 1st. Allowances—Galloways landed after 1st August 1897 allowed 4 lbs, Maidens 3 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance—7 Furlongs.

The Bhavnagar Cup—Rs. 1,000.—For—Arab C B Horses. Weights—Weight for age and class. Penalties Winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, thrice 10 lbs, Winner of a race or Handicap of value Rs 2,000 or more to carry a special additional penalty of 4 lbs, for each such race won. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1898, 3 lbs, Maidens 4 lbs, Galloways 7 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

The Kolhapur Derby—Rs 1,000—For Arab horses Maidens on 1st May 1898. Weights—Weight for age. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, thrice 10 lbs., oftener 1st. Allowances—Maidens 3 lbs, horses which have never won a Race value Rs. 150, 5 lbs, Galloways 7 lbs, Horses landed after 1st August 897, 4 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance—1 mile.

The Pony Derby—Rs 1,000—For—Arab and C B Ponies. Maidens on 1st May 1898. Weights—13·2 to carry 9 3 W I. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, thrice 10 lbs., oftener 1 st. Allowances—Maidens 3 lbs, Ponies which have never won a race value Rs 150, 5lbs, Ponies landed after 1st August 1897, 4lbs, Allowances accumulative. Distance—7 Furlongs.

The Palace Stakes—Rs 199—Terms will be published hereafter.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20.

The Ichalkaranji Stakes—Rs 1,000—For—All Arab and C B Ponies. Weights—13·2 to carry 9·3 W I. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, thrice 10lbs, oftener 1st. Winner of a race of handicap value Rs 2,000 or more to carry a special additional penalty of 4lbs, for each such race won. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1898, 3lbs, Maidens 4lbs Ponies landed after 1st August 1897 allowed 4lbs, Allowances accumulative. Distance—1 mile.

H H Aga Khan's Purse—Rs 1,500 out of which the second to receive Rs 200, and the 3rd Rs 100.—For—Arab and C B Galloways 13·3 and under. Weights—13·3 to carry 9 3 W I. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, thrice 10lbs, oftener 1st. Winner of a race value Rs 1,000 3lbs of a race value Rs 2,0.0 and upwards 7lbs in addition to other penalties. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1898, 3lbs, Maidens 4lbs, Galloways and Ponies landed after 1st August 1897, 4lbs Allowances accumulative Distance—3-4 mile.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cup—Rs 3,000 out of which the Second to receive Rs 300, and the 3rd Rs 200,—For—All Arabs and Bombay Presidency and Nizam's C B's Weights—Handicap to be published by 5th October. Distance—R C and a distance.

The Southern Maratha Stakes—Rs 1,000. For—Arab and C B Galloways. Weights—14 hands to carry 9 3 W I. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, thrice 10lbs, oftner 1st. Winners in the aggregate of Rs. 2,000 to carry 4lbs ; of Rs. 3,000 or more 7lbs in addition to other penalties. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1898, 3lbs Maidens 4lbs. Galloways landed after 1st August 1897, 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance—6 Furlongs.

The Stewards Plate—Rs 199.—The terms will be published hereafter.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.

Colonel Wray's Plate—Rs 1,000.—For—Arabs and C B's Weights—Handicap to be published the day before the Race. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

The Kolhapur Cup—Rs 1,000. For—Arab and C B Ponies 13·2 and under. Weights—Handicap to be published the day before the Race. Distance—6 Furlongs.

The Kurrundwar Stakes—Rs 1,000. For—All Arab and C B Galloways 14 hands and under. Weights—Handicap to be published the day before the Race. Distance—1 mile.

The Mudhol Plate—Rs 1,000. For—All Arab and C B Galloways 13·3 and under. Weights—Handicap to be published the day before the race.—Distance—1 mile.

The Grand Stand Plate—Rs. 199—Terms to be published here after.

CARTOONISTS pay their tribute to the strong individuality of President Kruger, by selecting him for their subject. Sir John Tenniel and Mr. Gould have both fastened upon the suzerainty correspondence for illustrative caricature. In Tenniel's cartoon in "Punch" the President of the Transvaal Republic is a Boerhound with his muzzle (labelled Suzerainty) off and on the ground between his forepaws, but pulled hard by Mr Chamberlain, who has a chain attached to the dog's collar inscribed "Convention, 1884." The legend is : "Joe Ch-mb-rl-n (to clever old dog Kr-g-r) : 'Slip your muzzle, would you ! Well, anyhow, you can't slip your collar !'" But a still hapier idea is that Mr. Gould, who, in the "Westminster," represents the same couple in much more effective opposition, without any suggestion of chain or collar. In this cartoon President Kruger is a calm, immovable parrot on a perch, while Mr. Chamberlain, with clenched hands, is the picture of despair as he says : "Confound you ! Say 'Suzerain' !" But up to now," says an added note, "the bird only say 'Convention.'"

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE tour by H. E. the Governor in the Districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, which was postponed at the close of the Madras season, will in all probability come off according to present arrangements at the end of July or the beginning of August ; but nothing definite in the shape of dates or itinerary has yet been settled.

IT is proposed to modify the field hospital equipment, in the light of the experience gained during the recent frontier operations. The subject is to be discussed by a committee which will meet at Simla shortly, and in which the Army Medical Staff and the Indian Medical Service are to be represented each by two members.

THE death is announced of Mr. Framji Sorabji Bhujwala, Private Secretary to H. H. the late Jam Sahib of Nawanagar on Monday at Jamnagar.

THE *Kathiawar Times* of Wednesday says :—We had no mail from Bombay even last night. Sunday's post was delivered to us in Rajkot about twenty hours later while Monday's mail was similarly detained at Miagaum on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on account of damages on the line. The trains are in through connection as far as Miagaum, where the wash-outs are reported to have occurred.

A CORRESPONDENT from Calcutta writes that Colonel Evans Gordon, Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, recently shot a tiger which measured ten feet six inches, which is one inch over the greatest length yet recorded. We believe there was a time when it was believed that Bengal tigers never attained to a greater length than ten feet.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER in his article in *Cosmopolis*, thus refers to the fact of his never having visited India :—"When I was young enough, I had not the wherewithal to go there, and when, later in life, I was invited again and again to go there, I was too old and too much tied down by duties from which there was no escape. Besides, unless I could have stayed in India at least two or three years, could have learned to speak the languages, and come to know the few native scholars still left, it was nothing to me. My India was not on the surface, but lay many centuries below it ; and as to paying a globe-hopper's visit to Calcutta and Bombay, I might as well walk through Oxford Street and Bond Street."

THE Government of Bengal is expected to leave Darjeeling for Calcutta during the first week in July.

WE regret to learn that Surgeon-Captatn A. W. F. Russell, Indian Medical Service, died at Bareilly on Wednesday morning of heat appoplexy.

ORDERS have just been issued under which Colonel Dyce from Multan takes command of the troops in the Tochi Valley, with the rank of Colonel on the Staff.

THE Composition of the Committee which is to meet to consider the questions connected with the expansion of Simla and the water-works scheme, has now been settled. The members are :—Mr. J. P. Hewett (Home Secretary), Mr. Louis Dane (Secretary to the Punjab Government), Mr. Beresford (Imperial Public Works Secretary), Colonel Jacob (P. W. D. Secretariat, Punjab), Colonel Leach (Deputy Quartermaster-General), Colonel Grey (Chairman of the Municipality) : with Mr. DuCane Smithe as Secretary.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EGERTON leaves the Tochi this week for the Khyber.

GENERAL SIR MANSFIELD CLARKE will take his sixty days privilege leave to Kashmir in August and September. Colonel Tucker, Secunderabad district, as senior officer in Madras, will assume temporary command of the forces.

IT is now definitely settled that Sir James Westland will retain office until the end of March in order to see the budget through. It would obviously be inconvenient to change the finance Minister when the new Viceroy had only just arrived in India.

THE Currency Bill passed last January, providing for the issue of rupees from the Indian currency reserve against gold desposited in London, expires on July 21st. It is intended, with regard to the present circumstances of the money market and of trade, to extend the Act for a time. The necessary legislation will be undertaken at a meeting of the Viceroys Legislative Council early next month.

AMONG other legislative measures likely to be brought forward immediately is a Bill to prevent the introduction of the tick plague into India through the Australian horse trade, a matter to which we referred last Tuesday.

FURTHER news which has reached us from the Khyber, writes the "Pioneer", goes to show that the Afridis who returned empty-handed from Kabul are not merely despondent, but are intensely disgusted at the stern refusal of Amir to have anything to say to them. For generations they have prided themselves on their independence, and when they so far humbled themselves as to entreat Abdur Rahman to intercede on their behalf with the British Government, they were confident that their appeal would be successful. Now they find that their humility has been of no avail, and it is doubtful whether they will ever again turn to Kabul for help. They see that they must make the best bargain they can with the Government against whom they took up arms last autumn, and this conviction will act in a very wholesome way upon the more unruly spirits among them. Fortunately for them, as we recently remarked, the Government of India have no idea of imposing harsh terms upon them or of cutting them off from employment in the native army and the local corps of Khyber Rifles. The men who fought against our troops will make excellent sepoys, and, with proper handling, they should be kept true to their salt. If no political blunder is made in the matter of the final settlement of the Khyber, the Afridis may be won permanently over to the side of law and order, though it may take some years to achieve this end.

A KAMBAR KHEL correspondent sends a story, which the Lahore paper gives for what it is worth ; he says that the Afridi jirgah which went to Kabul consisted in the main of Zakka Khels, with a sprinking of Malikdin, Kamber and Kuki Khel mullahs. The jirgah, he says, was not stopped at Jellalabad as previously stated, but they proceeded straight to Kabul, where they were received in person by the Amir, who had given orders beforehand to have a camp pitched outside the City, where for six days the jirgah lived and was fed at the Amir's expense. On the seventh day they were given their "conge" in rather a hasty manner, the reason being that the Amir had wished them to guarantee the raising of three complete Afridi regiments ; a company of each regiment to consist of sepoys and non-commissioned officers who had served for at least over three years in the Government service—which proposal did not meet with universal approbation, and the result was instant ejectment. It is an open secret that for some time past every inducement has been given by the Amir and the late Ghulam Haider, Sipah Silar, to enlist Afridis, but up to date the Afghan recruiting sergeant has not met with much success in Tirah.

THE following is the copy of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullunder Division :—"I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to say that he has perused with interest the high encomium passed on the conduct of the Maler Kotla Sappers during the Tirah Expedition, in the Progress Report of the Imperial Service Troops for the half year ending 31st March, 1898, submitted by the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, and to desire you to convey to the Durbar His Honour's great satisfaction at the high state of efficiency which the corps has attained." The letter was forwarded to the Superintendent Maler Kotal State with the Commissioner's cordial congratulations.

IN view of the recent outcry against the military boot and its scandalous failure in Egypt, writes a service paper it is worth noting that the boots supplied to the men of the Royal Navy commonly give satisfaction to the wearers and are found to be durable. There are only two types of foot-gear supplied to the fleet, the half-boot and the shoe ; the latter being used on board ship, the former chiefly on shore. In outward appearance the naval half-boot is very similar to the military, but there must surely be some difference in the make, and it is probable that the two Services are supplied by many different contractors. In the former Egyptian campaigns, when many seamen were landed from the Mediterranean Squadron, there were no complaints about the boots ; indeed, they seem to wear equally well in a variety of climates. In the Zulu War, for example, the naval brigade did some long marches over rough country, and one section of it marched some 400 miles in twenty days. This was a splendid test of the naval half-boot, and it came through the ordeal with flying colours.

CANON MURRAY, the veteran rector of Chislehurst, one of the few surviving founders of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," has just related how that book was started. Talking on the way from Oxford to London with the Rev. William Denton, editor of the "English Churchman," he suggested the importance of doing away with the multiplicity of hymn books. They got the clergy to be responsible for the expense, and were delighted when the printing was paid for. Now the sale is a million and a-half a year.

GENERAL DE NEGRIER's instructions include many other innovations. "The infantry," he says, "will fight in 'swarms' of skirmishers, the strength of which will be one section. The word 'swarm' is used to indicate that there must be no question of alignment or of rigid formation. The object of the manœuvre is given, and the widest initiative as to the utilisation of the ground is left to the men." General Cailliot's dogma at the manœuvres of 1896 was "No initiative." Another radical change is introduced by the order : "The firing of volleys is forbidden." General de Negrier's rule replacing volley firing is : "The firing will be conducted by short and violent 'gust,' to be stopped by [illegible] as soon as the desired effect has been produced [illegible] General de Negrier has provided for [illegible] tactics so that the manœuvres [illegible] under his command will be particu[illegible] General de Negrier is a former [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	19 48	21 93	22 78	19 46
Friday, June 24th	0 12	0 45	0 36	0 47
Total	19 60	22 38	23 14	19 93
Total fall to June 24th, 1897	12 19	10 88	12 69	13 49
Total fall to June 24th, 1896	26 13	26 0	28 88	27 13

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	32	48
On the 22nd June 1898	0	11
Total	32	59
DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	8	22
On Wednesday, the 22nd June	0	0
Total	8	22
Total fall up to 22nd June 1897	3	69

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·310	SSW	3	108·6	87·0	49	...	2·28	+1·09
Sirsa	29·406	W	12	105·8	86·0	56	...	0·87	−0·53
Delhi	29·437	W	9	105·2	90·5	46	...	0·49	−1·70
Agra	29·451	SW	12	104·5	90·4	81	...	0·24	−1·39
Cawnpore	29·470	SSE	8	103·4	78·1	55	0·22	5·07	...
Allahabad	29·462	W	11	101·6	84·2	57	..	3·40	−0·05
Jhansi	29·510	WSW	10	103·1	85·7	53	...	1·47	−1·35
Jacobabad	29·332	E	8	121·0	84·0	70	...	..	−0·02
Karachi	29·514	W	17	92·4	81·0	76	...	...	−0·28
Jeypore	29·531	WSW	12	103·6	81·4	56	...	2·62	+1·16
Ajmere	29·552	SW	16	98·2	78·5	65	..	0·70	−0·63
Deesa	29·58[illegible]	WSW	32	98·9	80·5	66	...	0·31	−0·64
Ahmedabad	29·623	SSW	7	98·7	79·1	71	..	5·79	...
Bhuj	29·579	WSW	31	94·3	80·9	62	...	0·67	−0·76
Rajkot	29·582	W	4	96·4	77·7	65	...	3·13	−0·23
Ghadechi	29·601	SW	19	98·6	72·8	58	...	*9·03	...
Veraval	29·618	SW	23	86·1	82·3	80	...	3·98	...
Neemuch	29·615	W	6	94·8	75·6	65	..	2·95	+0·51
Indore	29·642	SW	13	90·7	73·1	73	...	5·48	+0·45
Saugor	29·589	W	...	9[illegible]·8	77·1	65	...	15·38	+1·[illegible]5
Jubulpore	29·574	W	8	95·5	79·6	59	...	1·87	−4·65
Hoshangabad	29·633	WSW	12	97·6	80·2	59	..	2·03	−3·91
Khandwa	29·664	W	22	95·7	77·6	63	...	2·22	−2·14
Raipur	29·612	SW	7	97·4	79·5	50	...	4·69	−1·19
Nagpur	29·642	WNW	9	96·2	77·6	59	...	6·08	−0·12
Amraoti	29·691	WSW	18	94·2	75·8	68	...	4·56	−0·03
Akola	29·670	W	16	95·9	75·7	58	..	4·14	+0·31
Surat	29·672	SW	12	91·6	79·6	74	..	12·07	+5·28
Malegaon	29·650	WSW	20	93·9	75·1	65	...	3·54	−0·16
Bombay	29·753	WSW	13	88·0	79·9	79	0·53	19·06	+5·41
Poona	29·728	WSW	23	88·5	69·9	65	...	4·84	+0·96
Ahmednagar	29·706	W	10	92·3	69·4	66	..	1·17	...
Aurangabad	29·697	W	7	90·8	68·7	62	...	1·90	...
Sholapur	29·748	WSW	19	98·2	71·0	57	...	1·91	−2·32
Ratnagiri	29·776	W	6	87·9	80·3	79	..	41·13	+16·45
Belgaum	29·81[illegible]	WSW	23	80·2	67·8	92	0·06	10·10	+4·40
Goa	29·8[illegible]7	NW	11	85·0	76·4	87	0·43	24·77	..
Karwar	29·80[illegible]	S	6	86·2	79·5	75	0·20	37·14	+7·70
Mangalore	29·832	W	4	84·3	73·4	72	0·19	36·03	+7·50
Calicut	29·816	NNW	3	82·7	75·5	80	0·23	30·40	+2·5[illegible]
Cochin	29·850	Calm.	L	84·4	75·6	87	0·30	28·02	+5·24
Bangalore	29·835	WSW	12	80·7	65·8	80	0·12	1·95	−0·93
Secunderabad	29·714	WNW	14	97·7	76·3	51	..	4·22	+0·48
Masulipatam	29·677	NW	15	101·7	78·1	65	...	6·36	+1·91
Bellary	29·758	W	13	95·2	75·7	51		1·31	−0·13
Cuddapah	29·775	NW	M	101·2	86·4	68	0·06	0·45	−2·79
Madras	29·75[illegible]	WSW	9	103·5	77·5	60	0·21	2·[illegible]9	+0·37
Coimbatore	29·801	W	6	90·4	73·1	68	..	0·78	−0·41
Trichinopoly	29·787	WSW	8	101·6	80·3	65	..	0·08	−1·09
Negapatam	29·781	WSW	8	99·5	74·5	62	1·83	2·59	−1·27
Colombo	29·850	SW	9	86·5	79·0	85	0·04	10·48	+4·01
Aden	29·65[illegible]	SE	8	94·3	81·3	82	...	—	—

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·12 (20·20) : G T H=0·45 (23·12) ; St G H=0·36 (23·11) ; C P=0·53 (19·66).
* Corrected, there being a mistake in total on the 18th.
† Corrected, there being a mistake in total on the 17th.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise in the Punjab and at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore and Neemuch, the pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and at Karachi, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Neemuch, 32 at Bhuj, Malegaon and Deesa, 26 at Veraval and Ahmednagar, 22 at Allahabad, and 20 at Nagpur. The maximum temperature is 10° in excess of the normal in the Indus Valley, and the minimum 6° to 7° in excess at Lahore, Delhi and Agra. The highest temperature in the Shade was 121° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam (1·83"), light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Bombay, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, and Madras, and a few drops at Cuddapah, Belgaum and Colombo. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast and between Bombay and Karwar is about 2-3rds of its average steepness ; the monsoon current continues to be weak, and local showers only appear likely at present on the coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

Friday : The barometer has fallen over Burma and risen over greater part of India ; the rise having been brisk over greater part of Northern India. The pressure remains lowest in north Punjab and highest in Malabar and Ceylon ; but the trough of relatively low pressure is commencing to reappear over the Gangetic plain, barometric gradients remain unusually steep. South-Easterly winds are beginning to appear in Bihar and along the foot of the hills in the N W P and the Punjab ; while southerly winds continue over Bengal and Burma , elsewhere strong westerly winds and gales continue to be reported. The temperature has fallen almost everywhere, but particularly so over Bengal and the N. W. P ; mean temperature lower than usual at foot of Kumaun, and Himalayas ; over Bengal and Assam and over coast Districts in Burma. Elsewhere the heat is excessive in north Punjab. Heat is from eight to nine degrees above and in lower Bengal from six to eight degrees below the normal. Highest maximum reported is 121 degrees Jacobabad. General moderate rain has fallen in lower Burma, general light rain in lower Bengal, while showers are reported in other parts of Bengal, Gangetic plain, North-West Himalayas, the west coast districts and south Madras. The largest amounts-reported are over three inches at Tavoy, Bassein, and over two inches in Diamond Island and Jalpaiguri.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·732
Temperature of the Air......degrees	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	·776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·0
General Directions of wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	399
Fall of Rain	0·47
Total fall during month	19·60
" year	19·93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th inst.	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

STORY OF A FRONTIER FIGHT.

IT was a starlight night, and the foe made rush after rush, being beaten back every time with heavy loss. At length, after a particularly hot assault, there came a lull ; then the silence was broken by a voice close at hand. The voice suggested that it would be as well to have a rest, and pass the time with a song. The picket were mostly Pathans themselves, and the idea appealed to them as entirely appropriate and "comme il faut." They entreated their commander to agree and give the order to cease firing, which was done. The gentleman outside, as a preliminary, told them his name and his clan, and mentioned that when the fighting was all over he proposed to enlist in the corps whose behaviour had obtained his approbation, after which he proceeded to make weird and wild music. The close of his song was greeted with shouts of applause, and a couple of young Pathans from inside the breast work forthwith leaped on the parapet, settled down conveniently silhouetted against the sky-line, so as to offer a perfect target for the enemy's marksmen, and sang a vigorous duet in reply, without interruption. Then they dropped back, amid renewed applause, and the voice from outside remarked that it was now time to get to business again.—From "A Soldier of the Frontier," in "Blackwood's Magazine for June 1898."

IN Cathcart United Presbyterian Church, near Glasgow, telephone connection has been made between the pulpit and a pew in the back of the church, the purpose being to enable a lady afflicted with deafness to hear the minister. The sound is conducted from the pulpit by means of two Ericsson transmitters fitted on to ornamental hammered iron scroll-work brackets screwed to the ledge of the pulpit on either side of the reading desk. The wires are led from the pulpit behind the wainscotting to the pew, where a battery switch is placed, so that the person using the telephone can switch the current off when the minister is not speaking. The receiver used is of the Ericsson "watch" pattern, and is fitted with a special earpiece for the purpose required.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Treiyon, 1,990 tons, Captain C Blake, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Whitefield, 1,590 tons, Captain J Nurton will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE s s Paddington, 2,501 tons, Captain D Jenkins cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Port Denison, 2,188 tons, Captain W Newman, will sail to-day for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Captain C H Watkins, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hong Kong (1st June) with a general cargo, and Mr. A F Alli and 29 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E G Russel, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Lieuts C C Lambert, and Nayler, Mr N G Lincoln and 30 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Australia ; 2,292 tons, Captain H. Tait, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow (14th May) via Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr. F. Bateman as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain C Scott, will sail to-day for Karachi and Aden, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain K K Knapp, Conductor Hicks and son Assist-Surgn F J Chaplain, Subedar Ganoo Sasonday, and 20 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Stuart	1351	Ridgway	...	30-6	F M & Co
B	Bullionist	2196	Plummer	Marmagoa	25-6	F M & Co
B	Wissmann	186	Saadin	Zanzibar		C Dinshaw
C	Mohtari	1110	Clark	R S Ports	27-6	B & F S N Co
D	Nuddea	1944	Scott	Zanzibar	25-6	M M & Co
F	Hochbiemer	1810	Sandster	Karachi	28-6	Glade & Co
G	Irene	1388	For	London		J M & Co
H & J	H M S Magpala and Tenasserim		Fleet R N			R. Navy
K	Bq Inglewood	597	Taylor	Cork	24-6	R Bros
L	Port Denison	2188	Newman	Amsterdam	25-6	W & A G & Co
L	Treiyon	1990	Blake			K N & Co
M	Madagascar	1830	Hansal	Dunkirk		J M & Co
N	Whitefield	1590	Morton	Hull	25-6	W & A G & Co
O	Metis	2195	Robinson	Karachi	27-6	W & A G & Co
P	Cashmere	1965	Souter	R S Ports	24-6	H C Joomb
Q	Simla	1639	Robertson	P Gulf	25-6	M M & Co
R	Fall of Inversnaid	1792	Hodge	Dunkirk	27-6	W & A G & Co
	30 tons crane.					
	Warora	2569	Alexander	Zanzibar		M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Obra	3497	Brown			M M & Co
2	Algeria	2802	Craig	Marseilles	1-7	W & A G & Co
4	Kliaric	2334	Niven	Marseilles	1-7	J M & Co
5	Asama	1670	Lemel	Antwerp		K N & Co
6	Carthage	3293	Gadd	London	1-7	P & O S N Co
7	Poseidon	2453	Magon	China	1-7	A L S N Co
9	Calliope	1936	Fleetham	Liverpool	25-6	W & A G & Co
10	Nowshera	1981	Stone	Rangoon		M M & Co
12	Lismore	2277	Andane	Dunkirk		F M & Co
13	Orient	1496	Valenton	Trieste		Bombay Co
15	Bengal	2732	Wibner	Aden	24-6	P & O S N Co
16	Paddington	2502	Jenkins	Liverpool	25-6	J M & Co
	100 tons crane.					
	Aglaja	1173	Petris	Calcutta	24-6	A L S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Sirsa ...... 2610 tons gross ...... M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m.44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Australia s	Tait	Glasgow, May 14
	Brindisi s	Watkins	Hongkong, June 1
	Ganges s	Creery	Aden, June 19

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
24	Strathnaira s	Cuming	Karachi
	Maria Valerie s	Fellner	Kobe, &c
	Cashmere s	Souter	Mussowa, &c
	Kt Commander s	Durant	Antwerp
	H M S Melpomene	Bullen	Karachi
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Treiyon, Blake, for Karachi
" Port Denison, Newman, for Amsterdam
" Nuddea, Scott, for Karachi and Adan
" Whitefield, Nurton, for Hull
" Paddington, Jenkins, for Liverpool

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Nerite, for Genoa and Marseilles
" Brindisi, for China
" Andrina, for Queenstown

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Paddington s—2500 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers
Algeria s—1000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 38 bales wool W and A Graham and Co, 110 bales wool S Janmahomed, 100 bales wool H A Mahomed Oosman, 31 bale wool L Bhucunchund, 1000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR LONDON

Bengal s—19 cwt ivory Abram Pasula and Co, 11 cwt ivory N Ahmed, 7 cwt ivory Nathoo
Carthage s—5 cases condiments N K Jasawala, 8 cases opium The P and O Company, 25 casks condiments D P Hatha and Co
Inchmarnu s—300 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 275 cwt coirdore C Khetsee and Co, 401 cwt dry ginger and 45 cwt turmeric Bhurmal Poonsee, 162 cwt millet and 50 cwt kerdossed, A Buschock and Co, 2 cwt Sahsawa A P Damjee, 315 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co, 175 cwt gum and 65 bales woollen and cotton carpets H S Lalljee and Co, 380 cwt gum, G Mahomed

FOR HULL

Whitefield s—8000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 592 cwt wheat Nanjee Khairaz and Co

FOR AMSTERDAM

Kirkhill s—4000 cwt linseed Sanday and Co, 5985 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co, 16070 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Arab s—330 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co, 2001 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Falls of Inversnaid s—8824 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 2018 bales cotton Ralli Brothers
Madagascar s—1618 bales cotton, 1247 cwt rapeseed and 2818 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kliaric s—100 bales cotton, 274 cwt wheat, 1,500 cwt mowraseed and 1,990 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers

FOR ODESSA.

Posidon s—525 cwt groundnuts and 500 cwt mowraseed, Hugo Schwer and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Orient s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Company
Poseidon s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 110 bales cotton Mitchell and Co, 300 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—90 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 1,000 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—630 bales twist N J Abraham, 600 bales cotton and 1050 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co, 250 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co, 225 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 200 bales twist and 6 cases Combay stone R Noordin and Co, 52 bales twist Curretjee Bomonjee and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—200 bales twist S N Talati and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Onda s—292 bales cotton L Baboolal

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th June, 1898.

1. It is proposed to start a class of instructions in Army Signalling if sufficient members are willing to join. Members wishing to do so are requested to submit their names to the Acting Adjutant at Fort Headquarters without delay.
2. There will be a meeting of the Entertainment Committee at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Monday next the 27th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

It has been decided to hold a Series of 6 Cinderella dances and some Conversazione at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, during the Monsoon. The first Cinderella will take place this (Saturday) evening the 25th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock.

Members, Season tickets Rs. 6, and Single Re. 1, with the Right of inviting Ladies. Single tickets for Guests Re. 1 each.

Tickets can be obtained from the following :—Sergt. G. D. Traylen, Messrs. Rose and Co ; Corpl. W. Harvey, Army and Navy Stores ; Gr. W. Smarden, Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw ; Gr. A. Beniston, Tardeo ; Gr. G.F. Saunders, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld. Fort ; Gr. B. Defreee, Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld. ; and Gr. F. S. Dove, Messrs. Soundy and Co.

THE GERMANS IN THE FAR EAST.

NO COAL FOR THE FLEET.

CAPTAIN VON SONNENBURG sends to the Munich "Neueste Nachrichten" an interesting letter from Kiao-Chow, pointing out once more the necessity of Germany acquiring a coaling station. He writes :—

The great event of the week is the unpleasant fact that the steamer Petrarch, sent by the fleet to Japan to buy coal, has telegraphed that for the present coal is not to be had there. Our dear cousins from the other side of the Channel are said to have brought for their account all the supplies to be had, from Singapore to Japan—it is said sixty thousand tons—while Russia has stored up enormous quantities at Vladivostock, and probably also in Port Arthur. Owing to his English measure, the political background of which can- not be quite denied, our fleet out here is practically paralysed. Perhaps the ships have sufficient coal to get as far as Japan, Chemulpo or even Hong Kong, but for greater operations for really warlike action, our ships are simply checkmated, and can to a certain degree be rendered of no account at sea by an enemy. At the best they will be able to cruise for a very limited time in the waters of Kiao-Chow Bay ; but there can be no idea of an extensive attacking manœuvre or of co-operation with friendly fleets till it pleases the English and Japanese graciously to open their markets to us again and then of course at the highest prices. The urgent necessity of acquistions like Kiao-Chow, with coal and ammunition depots on a large scale, of repairing shops for engines and ships, of docks and fortified harbour works, which long enough have belonged to England alone without any serious competition, cannot be better illustrated. What would become of the German ships and troops in Kiao-Chow Bay at the moment warlike complications broke out in Eastern Asia ? Our ships could only win a "first-class burial" as General Boguslawsky appropriately expresses himself in one of his works. And what would then become of the land forces ! They would soon be as helpless as the fleet.

In a second letter Captain Sonnenburg says:

The second event of this week was the sudden and unexpected arrival of the English first class line of battleship Barfleur, which sailed in a thick fog and took us all by surprise. She came direct from the Mediterranean, and after a four days stay at Hong Kong, paid us a visit here, and put out to sea again after 24 hours stay. The English ironclad avoided saluting the German flag as the flag of the country.

The writer comments on this omission in an unfriendly way, though the commander of the Barfleur was formally right Tsingtau Fort not having yet been registered in the international code as a place where a salute is to be fired. The letter appear to have had the desired effect, for two days ago it was semi-officially stated here that a saluting battery had been placed on one of the heights commanding the entrance of the harbour of Kiao-Chow.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—35 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

To the sennight of continuous rain which the setting in of the South-West Monsoon brought with it has succeeded a week of very fine weather, during which the rainfall has been very slight, bringing the total to date to some 22·78 inches. In the districts the fall of rain has also been small, but general. For Cotton the enquiry has been moderately large, in a steady market In Wheat and Seeds a very small business has passed, with prices easier. There has been a decline in Exchange, rates being quoted this evening 1-8d. lower for both Bank and Private Paper. Money is easy, and the Bank of Bombay rate has been put down one per cent., and now stands at 9 per cent. A partial advance in the quotations for Government Paper has brought them to 1-8 per cent. above last Friday's for 3 1-2 per Cents; while, on the other hand, 3 per Cents are 1 1-2 per cent lower. Freights are quiet but steady with a few lines reported done for Continental ports. In Imports the enquiry continues to be meagre, only a little business having taken place.

MONEY.—An addition of some 17 1-2 lakhs during last week brought up the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank to 121 1-4 lakhs compared with an increase in the preceding week of 16 1-2 lakhs, at 103 3-4 lakhs. Loans were 18 1-4 lakhs less; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 3 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Branches there were withdrawals amounting to 6 lakhs, while at the Head Office they were greater by over 1-4 lakh. Private Deposits increased to the extent of nearly 4 lakhs.

Money having continued easy, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced the Bank,s rate one per cent., making the minimum 9 per cent. The rate in the open market is 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Laet mail day the market opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Creditss. Business was on a very small scale, and no transactions of importance were reported. The market continued quiet on Monday at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. There was little demand for Bank Paper, Merchants' Bills were very scarce, and the market remained steady at the opening level to the close. Rates were given on Tuesday at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small demand for ready Bank Paper, and Merchants' Bills were again scarce, a moderate amount having been reported at 1s 3 31-32d. The following day the market was quiet in tone at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was no business to speak of either way, and rates remained steady at the same level throughout the day. Yesterday quotations opened at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 7-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Bank Demand was sold at the opening rate, but business was on a meagre scale, and no important transactions were reported; Mercantile Bills were scarce. The market has been quiet in tone to-day at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The demand for ready Bank Paper was small, and Merchants' Bils continued scarce. A large enquiry for forward Bank Wire set in, and a moderate amount of business resulted therefrom. Some three months' sight Credits were taken at 1s. 3 29-32d. and the market closed quiet at the following level :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 25 32d.	per rupee.
„ Telegraphic	1s. 3 25-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 29-32d.	„
Francs	1·67 3-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a steady feeling on Saturday last, at 95 1-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 1-16 for Account; 3 per cents were nominally unchanged at 87. Rates advanced on Monday in a steady market to 95 3-8 and 95 1-4 for Money and Account respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents. Threes continued at 87. On Tuesday the market was firm at 95 5-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 85 for Threes. Rates were given on Wednesday at 95 9-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 11-16 for Account, with 86 for 3 per Cents. Yesterday the tone of the market was steady with 95 1-2 quoted for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 87 for Threes. Rates were given to-day at 95 3-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Cash and the Settlement, in a quiet market; Threes declined to 85 1-2.

SHARES.—During the past week the movement in prices has been but small, the changes in Mill Scrip being as much in favour of buyers as sellers. Compared with last Friday's prices this evening's show an advance of Rs. 45, in Central India; of Rs. 15, in James Greaves; of Rs. 10 each, in China, and David; and of Rs. 5, in Howard and Bullough; and a decline of Rs. 100, in Manockjee Petit, of Rs. 50, in Jubilee; of Rs. 30, in Sassoon and Alliance; of Rs. 20, in Currimbhoy; and of Rs. 5, in Framjee Petit. In Presses, Mofussil, are Rs. 10 higher; In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah have advanced Rs. 77, in the 1st issue; and Rs. 15 in the 2nd; while, on the other hand, Delhi and Northern India Flour have declined Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares, are Rs. 37 1-2 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a little demand for Grey Goods. Up-country buyers are operating to only a small extent, and offer a small reduction in prices. Bazaar dealers are very willing sellers. Stocks are reported to be too large for the time of year. In "Bleached," "Dyed," "Turkey-Red," and "Printed Goods" some business has transpired, and rates are nominally still at their previous level. Some Zanzibar lots of "Locally-made Goods" have been disposed of at a low rate. The clearness of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have been 2,700 bales; and of "Local", some 1,500 packages.

YARNS.—The sales on account of China dealers have amounted to 15,000 bales during the past fortnight, and rates have given way some 2 dollars. The sales this week have been 9,000 bales. Official quotations are as follows :—

Twist	No.	Mule, As.		per lb.
„	6s	„ „	3 1-2	to 4 1-8
„	8s	„ „	3 5-8	„ 4 1-4
„	10s	„ „	3 7-8	„ 4 3-8
„	12s	„ „	4	„ 4 3-4
„	16s	„ „	4 1-2	„ 5 1-4
„	20s	„ „	4 3-4	„ 5 1-2
„	24s	„ „	5 3-8	„ 6
„	30s	„ „	6 1-4	„ 6 3-4
„	40s	„ „	7	„ 7 3-4

METALS.—Prices have continued at last week's closing level, in a quiet but steady market.

COALS.—Sales have been reported of "Deshagur," for July shipment, at Rs. 15 1-4 per ton, and for August shipment at Rs. 15, and of "Jardine's Navigation" July-October shipment, at Rs. 14 per ton. "Singarani," ex-railway waggons, changed hands for June-July deliveries at Rs. Rs. 14 1-4 per ton. We quote alongside :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton.
West „	Nil.	Nil.
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Nil.	Nil.
Cardiff	Nil.	Nil.
Japan	Nil.	Nill.
Bengal	Nill.	Rs. 16½ „
Singareni	Nil.	„ 15 „
Seebpore	Nil.	„ 16½ „
Sanctoria	Nil.	Nil.
Deshagur	Nill.	„ 17 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The tone of this market has been steady throughout the week. Shippers have purchased on a somewhat large scale, but the mills have operated with moderation. Prices are some Rs. 6 lower for Broach and Bengal descripttons, forward delivery. To-day the takings of both the mills and exporters have again been large.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay during the week have been 29,500 bales, as against 17,000 bales in the corresponding week last year, and 44,000 bales last week. The total arrivals to date amount to 1,565,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz :—

	Per Candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 147	3½.
Do. Fully Good	„	138—2 7-8d.
Do. Good	„	132—2 25-32d.
Bolatee, Fine	„	146—3 1.
Do. Fully Good	„	142—3 15-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	„	142—2 15 16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	„	150—3 1-16 1.
Dholiera, Fine	„	154—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	149—3 1-32d.
Do. Good	„	142—2 15-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„	159—3 7-32d.
Westerns	„	146—3d.
Broach, Fine	„	167—3 11-32d.
Do. Good	„	161—3 1-4d.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	217,000	333,500
Berar	418,500	293,500
Khandesh	340,500	247,500
Barsee and Nuggur	88,500	71,500
Hinganghat	10,500	10,500
Persian and Sind	15,500	24,000
Broach	152,500	138,000
Dholiera	205,500	227,500
Compta and Dharwar	49,500	63,500
Westerns	7,000	7,000
	1,565,000	1,416,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	28,385	18,151	14,731
From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	1,452,363	1,192,951	1,539,921
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent			
For the week	13,913	9,350	5,401
From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	368,877	453,821	630,456
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	11,370	367	1,261
From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	269,737	301748.	234,881

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Very little business has been done in these markets, and that chiefly in "Linseed," "Rapeseed," and "Poppyseed." Rates rule here higher than their equivalents on the other side, thus barring the way to fresh business being transacted. We quote :—

Linseed	„	5-15-3 per cwt.
Poppyseed Do.	„	6-3-6 „
Cawnpore Brown Rapeseed.	Rs.	5-10-8 „
Delhi Do.	„	5-11-6 „
Cawnpore Yellow Do.	„	6-1 „
White Delhi Wheat	„	4-9 „
Red do.	„	4-5 „

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	178,578	43,508	29,354
Do. from 1st January to 23rd June	4,774,634	716,341	2,733,694
Linseed for the week	55,317	10,441	68,362
Do. from 1st January to 23rd June	946,861	283,590	3,048,202
Rapeseed for the week	60,339	62,566	15,970
Do. from 1st January to 23rd June	1,114,828	924,982	660,753
Gingellyseed for the week	8,304	235	531
Do. from 1st January to 23rd June	778,380	378,504	815,741

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896 Cwts.
Wheat for the week	554,893	...	6,800
Do. from 1st January to 23rd June	4,761,535	2,813	1,140,110
Linseed for the week	88,324	25,408	94,734
Do. from 1st January to 23rd June	1,485,124	379,357	2,361,782
Rapeseed for the week	142,331	3,005	31,955
Do. from 1st January to 23rd June	1,175,935	676,707	608,581
Gingellyseed for the week	20,930	11,838	2,697
Do. from 1st January to 23rd June	1,284,443	395,691	1,032,729

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 26.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Celestis. Hymns Introit No. 1, 221, 311 part 2, and 294.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 229, 18 and 223. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Bunnett in F.
Daily—Matins at 6-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke).—Hymns 315, 332, 334 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 182, 184 and 541.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.)
7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 284, 264 and 228.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Plain.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 260, 261 and 18.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)
9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Mr. Jas. Morris.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-15 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. W. H. Stephens.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 231, 284 and 303. Psalm 46.
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon,—Hymns 242, 218 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 269, 21 and 32.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butoner.—Hymns 327, 201 and 521.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young. Address by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 266, 287 and 19.
Offertories for the Bombay English Biblewomen's Association.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Fr. Gardner. Alms for Organ and Chois.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. E. B. Leahy—Hymns 291, 191 and 12.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Psalm 67. Hymns 114, 149 and 199.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 192, 191, 398 and 346.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

8-30 a.m.—Matins and Communion Service.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

314-97—Craigie L and O—La Societe Generale Mercantile vs Meralli Curramsey and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G. Part heard.
553-96—Ardesir H and D—Dadabhoy Pestonjee Shroff vs Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee and others—Wadia and G. Part heard.
551-95—Ardesir H and D—Dadabhoy Pestonjee Shroff vs Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Thackurdas D C and H
37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S,
606-95—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.
607-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs. Buldevdas Gunesudas and others.
387-97—Maganl l and R—Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Malegamwalla vs Dossabhoy Merwanjee Hirana—Janardhan and A.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

55-98—Janardhan and A—Carl Wartinburg vs Raja Bahadur Musawir and others—H J R Hemming.
62-97—Roughton and B—Dewjee Ramjee and others vs Bai Villabai Mahadev V.
529-96—Edglow and G—Hassam Hajee Moosa vs Dawood Latiff and others—Ardasir H and D,
578-96—Pestonjee R and K—Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta vs Lullubhoy Chagganlal and another—Edgelow and G, and Mansuklal D and J.
294-97—In person—Thakur Oomar Ludha vs Thakur Kanjee Ludha—Hiralal M and M.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 24th June :—

Station from.	Address in full as received
Bindhachal	Dukheeram Dubey, in the Chal of Gulab Husseen Kariman Bhoi.
Calcutta	J H Lascelles, care of Post Office.
Darjeeling	Mrs J N Stewart, Grants Buildings.
Cutch Mandvi	Hajee Haroon Ismail, Jakaria Musjid.
Calcutta	Captain Taylor.
Nasik	Jhelabhai Bhimrao, Chhota Colaba.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 23.

10 p.m.	82·0

FRIDAY.—JUNE 24.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	85·3
2 p.m.	86·6
4 p.m.	86·0

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CARNELL—HYDE—June 2, at St Cuthbert's, Earl's-court, S W Norman Mellicott Carnell of Mandaly, Upper Burma, only son of the late Captain Richard Round Cornell 33rd Madras Infantry, to Mab I Clara, elder daughter of Mrs James Trevelyan Hyde of 3, Mecalin Mansions, West Kensington, and granddaughter of the late Rev William Hyde, M A, Rector of Donyatt, Somerset.

ROBERTSON—BUCHANAN—June 7, at All Saints', Margaret-street, London, George d Robertson, M B, F R C P Ed, Medical Superintendent Perth District Asylum, elder son of Colonel John Robertson, C I E, late President Simla Municipality, to Lillias Catherine, widow of George Buchanan, of Arden, and daughter of the late Daniel Ritchie of Blackwood, Victoria, and Mrs Ritchie, Merchiston-avenue, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BELL—May 7, at Alexandria, Egypt, George David Todd Bell, of Fairfield estate, Ceylon.

WIMBERLEY—May 17, Constance Cordelia, widow of Lieutenant Edwin Balfour Wimberley, B A, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of the late Colonel Charles Deveynes Blair, C B, Bengal Cavalry, 57.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOWN—June 2, at Quetta, the wife of Lieut H W M Down, The Prince of Wales's (1st North Staffordshire Regiment), of a son.

PRICE—June 18, at Tanjore, the wife of Sergeant E E Price, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PLUMMER—ELLIOTT—June 18, at St Stephen's Church Ootacamund, by the Rev F N Crowther, Percy Alfred Plummer, to Louise May, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward H Elliot.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898.

THE important part taken by disinterested American filibusters in organising and maintaining the three years insurrection in Cuba, which sought success in the deliberate ruin of the island is very clearly shown in an article in the current *Century Magazine*. Mr. Emory W. Fenn, "late a Major in the Cuban Army," relates how in February, 1897, the largest expedition "ever carried by a filibuster," left New York, after arrangements had been made to meet a large steamer off the English island of San Salvador, where Columbus first set foot on American soil. He asserts that the sailing of the expedition was well known to the Spanish authorities, but that it was nevertheless easy to elude the considerable fleet of two cruisers patrolling the coasts of Cuba. The passage was made in safety, but the steamer did not arrive for eight days after the date fixed for the rendezvous. As the provisions were nearly exhausted a sailing vessel was employed to purchase supplies in San Salvador. Thus replenished they awaited the arrival of the steamer to which the expedition and military stores were transferred. It is extraordinary that if the Spanish authorities were aware that such a formidable expedition was on its way, it should have been possible for it to remain off San Salvador for eight days without being discovered. On the twenty-third day out from New York, the steamer near midnight dropped anchor immediately outside the harbour of Banes on the north-east coast, the city having been captured "and destroyed" by the insurgents. The harbour was explored and messengers sent to inform the insurgents and bring assistance. Torpedoes were laid in the channel and connection made with electric wires to the shore and a cannon was loaded and placed so as to command the entrance. Then the landing of the expedition and the stores began, and in twenty-four hours the steamer left Banes. From a hill-top three Spanish cruisers could be seen lying at anchor in a bay eight miles distant. A small body of Cubans under Major Marina, "a full-blooded negro" who could neither read nor write but knew every inch of the country around received the stores. The officer is now a Lieutenant-Colonel, the rank being conferred on him for the assistance he gave in landing the stores intended for the insurgents. Two thousand five hundred rifles, a million and a half of rifle cartridges, a twelve-pounder Hotchkiss and a dynamite gun, three thousand rounds of cannon ammunition, three thousand pounds of dynamite, a large supply of electric wire with batteries, and many things besides equally useful for the contemplated work of destruction were got ashore and removed to different depots a few miles inland while awaiting the arrival of General Garcia with 3,000 men, to take charge of the whole and transport everything into the interior. Two-thirds of Garcia's force were negroes.

As we know from other sources the emancipated black of Cuba whose chief employment was in the sugar plantations were heavy sufferers by the depression in that industry consequent on the competition of beetroot sugar on which large bounties are paid by France, Germany and Belgium. This competition which presents the British consumer with a yearly gift of some £4,000,000 in the reduced price of his sugar has pretty well ruined the British West India Islands, which had little else than the cultivation of the sugarcane to depend upon. Cuba with its world-famous tobacco and some hundreds of copper and other mines was fairly prosperous until the outbreak of the insurrection. But large numbers of the negro and mulatto population, and the creole proprietors of the sugar plantations were reduced to great straits by the serious depression of the industry by which they lived, and they were quite ready to rise and pillage the haciendas and live at free quarters when gifts of arms and dynamite from the United States enabled them to renew in Cuba the same orgy of destruction which ruined the equally prosperous French colony of St. Domingo a hundred years ago. Negro insurrections are always of the same type, and in what has happened in Hayti and is now happening in Cuba the neighbouring islands may read their own destiny if the state of things described by the West India Commission of which Sir Henry Norman was the Chairman, is allowed to continue much longer. That Commission reported that the resources of the local Government have been so reduced that they have not the means to keep the roads in repair, or to make new ones, and that the cost of administration is too heavy to be borne. There is a growing feeling that annexation to the United States would mend matters by opening the American markets free of duties, to Colonial sugar. If that idea takes root, the negroes will certainly form two-thirds of the ragamuffins, armed and unarmed, who will take to the jungle and the hills and wreck everything as the most expeditious means of ending or mending a situation not to their liking. To return to General Garcia's army of three thousand men of whom two thirds were full-blooded negroes. His "troops" we are told were poorly armed, and many of them were without arms. They were also poorly clad, many wearing breech-cloths only and few, besides the officers had shoes. Any soldier lucky enough to have a hammock carried it on his back, a cloth sack which contained also meat, vegetables, tobacco, and cooking utensils. Every soldier is his own cook. The "army" was supposed to be divided into regiments, but Garcia gave little heed to military organisation. A hundred men were employed in taking the cartridges and other supplies inland in packages weighing seventy or fifty pounds each and carried for the most part on the head. A casual complaint is made by Major Fenn as to the neglect of the Spanish Government to make roads, the absence of which made the use of wheeled vehicles impossible. If the Spaniards had been equally remiss in the making of railways the gallant major and the three thousand pounds of dynamite might have remained in New York.

The stores removed to a place of safety, in the mountains, the Spaniards interposing no obstacle, the American members of the expedition appear to have been all rewarded with promotion of the rank of second lieutenant, or first lieutenant, two captaincies being given. Fenn was appointed Chief of the Torpedo Department and attached to the Staff of General Torres, "a poor organiser with no knowledge of military tactics," but a strategist who always selected good positions and knew how to defend them unless he was attacked in flank. Six weeks after the landing the Spaniards three thousand strong with transports and three gun boats entered Banes to find the cargo. They were driven off by Garcia "with heavy loss," but returning with five gunboats Torres hid thirty men in the woods who opened fire on the gun boats which in their turn bombarded the woods for two days and nights to the great satisfaction of Torres, who heard the artilleries fire in his head quarters six miles away. If all this be true the Spanish officers must be very deficient in intelligence in both senses of that word. After some desultory fighting the Cuban troops who had been four months on service were given a fortnight's vacation took to their homes. The operations were at that time mostly confined to the province of Santigo de Cuba the inhabitants of which were nearly all pure negroes living under roofs rather than in houses and blessed with famines of children numbering sixteen and eighteen. For the convenience of the commissariat the Cuban forces are divided into bands of from fifty to five hundred men mostly living on bananas and sweet potatoes and other vegetables easily procured. The Spanish troops never enter the woods and only march by day. The insurgents therefore keep as much to the woods as possible and march by moon light. On the other hand, the Spaniards keep their horses saddled all day and at night do not remove their clothing and their camps are well guarded. The vacation over business began. General Garcia called attention to a narrow guage railway twenty-seven miles in length, between Holquin and Gebara. It was defended by seventy-five forts and some well garrisoned towns. To attack the line being impossible without incurring heavy loss it was decided to dynamite their bridges made of heavy timbers resting on strong stone supports. Fenn procured lengths of bamboo which he converted into bombs by filling them with dynamite with electric fuses attached. Fifty men destroyed the bridges foundations and all in the night without loss, blocking the line for twenty-eight days. The next night the half of an old soda water tank filled with dynamite was placed under a rail all trace of disturbance being removed, and wires one hundred and fifty feet long carried through the grass to a clump of trees in which seventy-five men were hidden. An inspector came along the line and evidently reported all clear, for presently a train drawn by the largest locomotive in Cuba came slowly. There was an armed car with soldiers and a passenger car. When the engine got over the mined rail the wire operated and the locomotive disappeared. The hidden insurgents charged the cars but a murderous fire from the soldiers drew them back; the loss however was only three wounded. Subsequently more bridges were destroyed one of the forts being at a distance of a hundred yards but hitting no one. The town of Tunas was besieged and later the dynamite gun and the Hotchkiss doing excellent service. Two Krupp cannon, six hundred rifles, and seven hundred thousand cartridges fell into the hands of the insurgents, this and other successes were wholly due to the powerful aid given by the filibusters in weapons of precision unlimited dynamite and millions of cartridges. Perhaps the strangest incident in the whole narration is the fact that the American Chief of the Torpedo falling into the hands of the Spaniards with Garcia's pass in his books was treated with kindness and consideration by his captors, and Spaniards in Madrid having interceded for him, he was allowed to proceed unscathed—indeed it might be said well-honoured and unpresuming—back to New York which he had left ten months before to teach the Negroes and half castes of Cuba how they could dynamite these same Spaniards.

FOR more than a generation now the annual report of the Bombay Sanitary Commissioner has been made public, but not one of the previous 33 volumes can have equalled in importance the last of the series, which deals with the sanitary history of the Presidency in 1897, when both plague and famine strained the powers of the medical and sanitary authorities to the utmost. Mr. Craddock in his history of the Famine in the Central Province remarks, that the completed figures of mortality will show that 1897 was the most disastrous year on record in those Provinces. We do not find a similar statement in Surgeon Lieut-Colonel Clarkson's report, but the figures given lead to the conclusion that the returns would have to be searched a long way back to find a period in which conditions more unfavourable to the public health prevailed than those of last year. Among the civil population the mortalit, reached a total only 84 short of three-quarters of a million, which is equivalent to a death rate of 39·84 per mille as against 31·69 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 29·50. As we saw the other day, the quinquennial average for the whole of India is 30·62 so that in a Presidency where we ordinarily have a rate of mortality somewhat lower than that of the whole Empire, we were last year over 9 per mille in excess of the average for India. Taking the ten preceding years, the number of deaths in the Presidency only twice exceeded 600,000—in 1892 and 1894, while in 1895 when the conditions were normal, the total was 538,540. It is noteworthy as showing the preponderance of the male sex in this country that the deaths amongst males were 12 per cent higher than amongst females; but on a population basis the male mortality exceeded the female by only 1·71. The dissected returns show that the death rate was highest in the City of Bombay, 58·88, but this is followed closely by the Poona collectorate with 56·95, and the Nasik and Satara districts which were respectively 55·64 and 54·92. In the whole of Sind the death rate was only 24·69, being as low as 15·92 in Hyderabad. But taking the Presidency as a whole there were only six Districts in which the deaths were not in excess of those of 1896. The deaths from plague reached a total of 46,944, being equal to 2·49 per thousand of population. The rate for cholera—that invariable accompaniment of famine—rose from 1·88 to 3·03 and that of the allied diseases dysentery and diarrhœa from 1·92 to 4·57, this being more than double the mean rate. The Sanitary Commissioner regards it as quite clear in view of these figures that many plague deaths escaped registration as such, and were put down to other causes. Cholera, dysentery diarrhœa were all especially rife in the famine districts. In the Satara Collectorate the spread of cholera was caused in a large measure by the workers at the relief camps, dispersing when an outbreak occurred and thus spreading the disease to which in many cases they themselves fell victims. Apart from plague the general health was good during the early part of the year, but as the famine continued, the mortality increased, and attained its maximum in August. Favourable rains and good prospects then induced a fall in the price of food grains, enabling the people to go back to their ordinary habits as to food, and the mortality gradually lessened. But the position at the close of the year was not so favourable as at the beginning. Distributing the deaths by caste or class we find the Hindus heading the list with a rate of 43·64 per mille against one of 33·74 in the previous year. In the Christian population also, there was a very decided increase—the rate being 37·74 as against 24·70 in 1896; the Mohamedan rate rose from 24·88 to 30·14, and the Parsee rate was 32·56: At times of high mortality the births fall off greatly, and hence it does not come as a surprise to learn that the birth rate was only 33·46 as against a decennial mean of 36·53. There was only three Collectorates in which the rate was higher than in 1896; in all the others it was lower owing to the combined effects of plague and famine.

WE learn from Muscat that some stirring scenes occurred there on the 2nd inst. A gale of great violence swept over the whole of the coast. Bad weather is very rare there, so that much more is thought of it when it does arrive. On this occasion the wind was very high, and the sea swept into the bay in immense waves which were powerful enough to carry everything in front of them. Several dhows were broken up on the beach at Mathar and a good many fishing boats also, and although the loss of life was not very great, yet several men are reported to have been killed. Muscat is a place which is singularly devoid of vegetation, but many gardens are in cultivation up country producing dates, mangoes, grapes, etc., in large quantities, and much damage was occasioned to these gardens by the wind, as many trees were totally destroyed. There are also six or seven old sailing ships belonging to the port which make an annual trip to Calcutta, Singapore or Zanzibar, having loaded with salt and returning with a cargo of rice, luckily most of those vessels had reached port in safety before the storm broke, but two of them, the Leander and the Fairruban were caught in the middle of the storm and were badly damaged, both of them being compelled to lighten themselves by throwing cargo overboard; the Leander about 900 or 1,000 bags, and the Fairruban about 500. They also had their bulwarks badly damaged, and will require a lot of repairs before they next leave on their annual voyage.

EAST Hertford has been regarded as a Conservative stronghold since the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Bill. The only wonder is that in Wednesday's election Mr. Cecil was not returned by a larger majority than 268. The majority in favour of the late Mr. Abel Smith at the last General Election was no less than 1,458. The successful candidate is Mr. Evelyn Cecil, eldest son of Lord Eustace Cecil and nephew of Lord Salisbury, whilst his opponent the Right Hon. Charles Robert Spencer, is half brother of Earl Spencer, and formerly member for Mid-Northamptonshire. Mr. Abel Smith whose death caused the vacancy, had represented Hertfordshire constituencies, with two short intervals, since 1854. Mr. Abel Smith was the head of an old Hertford family, his father, a nephew of the first Lord Carrington, sitting for Herts in the Commons from 1835 to 1847. He was greatly respected throughout the county, and was in Parliament one of the most influential of the county members.

ACCORDING to our Gulf correspondent, Bushire has now apparently entered on a period of peace and contentment to which it has long been a stranger. The native merchants at length appear to be satisfied with the existing state of affairs. This is of course owing to the fact that the customs duties have been placed on their original footing. H. M. S. Lapwing which had been lying near at hand sailed on the 10th instant, for Karachi, and for the first time in many months European residents feel safe without the presence of a man-of-war in the harbour. Our correspondent adds that conflicting reports are occasionally received from the Arab coast, which appear to point to there still being trouble between the Turks and Jasimbin Thani. It is stated that the Turks have sent small parties of soldiers by both sea and land, but all the reports received are extremely vague and unreliable.

THE Results of the Civil Revenue collection of India to date this year are slightly more favourable than was hoped. The amount directly brought to account to the end of May is only thirty-four lakhs better than the same period last year when the country was still in the grip of famine. The deficiency is chiefly due to the delay in getting in arrears in the North-West Provinces.

HIS HIGHNESS the Sultan of Muscat has, we hear, been suffering rather severely lately from an attack of dysentery, and although he is now better, is by no means recovered. There are rumours of slight disturbances on the Omar coast and the Sultan is reported to have sent some men to assist in their suppression.

WE regret to hear that Captain Dallas, 16th Lancers, of the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department, is lying seriously ill at Simla with brain fever.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Melpomene, Captain A. Chisholm-Batten, sailed yesterday evening for Karachi, where she will stay for about a week before proceeding to Aden.

SUPERINTENDENT HARRY BREWIN of the Bombay Police has been appointed as a Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, which post he joins to-morrow. Some friends of Mr. Brewin in the Police Force have arranged to entertain him at a dinner at Watson's Hotel this evening.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. William Henry Boddington, £60,320; Mr. Alfred Cock, Q.C., £5,792; Elizabeth Lucy, Dowager Countess of Desert, £2,719; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank William Dundee, £20,223; Duncan Forbes, Laird of Culloden, £4,384; Mr. Tomas Gaisford, £88,635; Mr. William Groves, £125,755; Mr. William Holliday, £75,271; Mr. John Jaques, £88,174; Mr. George Kilner, £108,012; Mr Charles Coleman Laing, £83,991; Sir Spencer Maryon, Maryon-Wilson, £104,707; Lady Alice Morland, £5,350; Mr. Henry Neumann, £156,285; Henry Charles, eighteenth Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, £17,173; Mr. Fitz-Henry Tayler, £49,093; Mr. William Frodrick Thomas, £30,169; Mr. Thomas Robert Tufnell, £38,270; the Rev. William Wayte, £24,110; and Major-General Arthur Godolphin Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., £1,216 (gross).

IN the May number of the "Practioner" attention is called to the impossibility of providing medical officers for the two Army Corps which Lord Wolseley insists are ready for foreign service. In a battle there is a loss in wounded of about 20 per cent., taking the average of wounded in the German and French Armies in each of the great battles fought. The regulations lay down that 118 medical officers are required in the front or fighting line of an Army Corps; about fifty on the line of communications, with ten percent. added to the total for casualties. Thus 400 medical men would be needed for the two Corps. There are 800 medical officers on the active list, or thereabouts. Of these 550 are serving in India and foreign stations leaving only 250 available for service with Lord Wolseley's two Army Corps. In addition to these 250 there are about 120 retired medical officers under fifty-five years of age liable to recall to service, but of these one third are estimated to be unfit for foreign service. Therefore, even if all the military hospital establishments in the United Kingdom were denuded, the number of medical officers that could be obtained for service with the two Army Corps abroad would not be more than 330. There is, it is true, the Army Medical Reserve of Officers. It consists of about 200 medical men, most of them officers of Volunteer Regiments, and in the event of some great war, involving an expedition abroad consisting of two Army Corps, they would have to stay at home.

THE following is from an interesting paper in the *Nineteenth Century* by Captain Philip Trevor on "The Catholicism of the British Army" :—

"What's yer religious persuasion?" said the sergeant to the recruit.

"My what?"

"Yer what? Why, what I said. What's yer after o' Sundays?"

"Rabbits mostly."

"'Ere, stow that lip. Come now, Chu'ch, Chapel, or 'oly Roman?" And after explanation from his questioner the recruit replied :

"I ain't nowise perticklar. Put me down Chu'ch of England, sergeant, I'll go with the band."

"Dr. Primrose," in the "Church Gazette," discusses the subject of Whitsun church ales, and quotes a Shakesperian anecdote from Vaux's "Church Folk Lore." Vaux tells how the men of Bideford, noted for the good quality of their ale, challenged one Whitsuntide the men of Stratford, amongst whom was a certain Shakspere, to a drinking bout. After a protracted trial the Stratford men were beaten, and started on their homeward journey. They were probably more or less fuddled. At all events, before they had proceeded very far they were overcome by sleep. They are said to have slept soundly from Saturday night till Monday morning when a labourer passing by woke them up. Shakspere's companions were anxious to renew the contest, and, if possible, to redeem their character but the poet turned his back on Gambrinus, a sadder if not a wiser man.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The only accident that occurred during the landing of the American troops near Santiago was the wounding of a Cuban insurgent by the fire from the American ships.

6,000 troops are now encamped around Baiquiri.

The Spanish official account says that the landing was resisted, but the Spaniards were outflanked at Baiquiri, and retired to the mountains.

THE SITUATION NEAR SANTIAGO.

THE AMERICANS ADVANCING INLAND.

JUNE 24.

The American troops at Burquire have advanced inland, and hold six miles of the country from the Coast.

The Insurgents say that the defences of Santiago are very strong, but Admiral Cervera has telegraphed for men and guns to assist in the defence, adding that the situation is critical.

Admiral Sampson is landing some big guns and camp paraphernalia.

While the warship Texas was engaged in bombarding the forts near Santiago yesterday, a shell struck the Texas, killing one man and wounding eight, and damaging the vessel.

THE SPANISH RESERVE SQUADRON.

The Spanish Minister of Marine has announced in the Cortes that the Reserve Squadron under command of Admiral Camara is going to the Philippines.

DEFEAT OF THE CAPE GOVERNMENT.

A vote of want of confidence in the Government has been carried in the Cape House of Assembly by 41 against 36.

The defeat of Mr. Rhodes' party is a great surprise, after the recent division in the Assembly on the Redistribution of Seats Bill.

CAPE POLITICS.

In consequence of the defeat of the Government the Cape Parliament will be dissolved.

THE C. D. ACT.

Mr. Chamberlain has announced in the House of Commons that it has been decided to sanction the re-enactment in Hongkong of the Contagious Diseases Ordinances, but he was conferring with the Governor of the Colony regarding other measures for checking contagious diseases.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The election of a member of Parliament for the East division of Hertfordshire, has resulted in the return of Mr. Evelyn Cecil, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 268 votes over Mr. Spencer, the Liberal candidate, the voting being as follows :—

Mr. Cecil 4,118
Mr. Spencer 3,850

At the last election Mr. Abel Smith, the late Conservative member, was returned unopposed.

INDIA LOAN BILL.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The India Loan Bill has passed through Committee of the House of Commons.

During the discussion on the Bill, Lord George Hamilton said that the excellent services rendered by members of the Civil Service, medical men, and the military, besides non-officials, in combatting the plague in India had not been forgotten.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 24.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental with the homeward mails of the 18th instant arrived here at 4 a.m. to-day.

GENERAL EGERTON AT LANDI KOTAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

General Egerton arrived at Landi Kotal yesterday, where he is now in command of the Khyber Force.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—The services of Surgeon-Captains Clarkson and O'Kinealy are replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government, while the services of Surgeon-Captains Street and Henvey are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Bombay and Central Provinces Governments, respectively.

Finance Department.—Mr. W. Meyer is confirmed as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India. The services of Mr. R. M. Dane are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Military Department.—The following staff of Khyber Brigade under General Egerton, is published :—Besides officers already wired, it comprises Captain W. S. Nathan as Field Engineer with Lieutenant Hopkins as Assistant, Lieutenant C. E. Cobb as Assistant Signalling Officer ; Lieutenant H. H. Joner as Brigade Commissariat Officer, Captain H. J. M. MacAndrew as Brigade Transport Officer, and Veterinary-Lieutenant F. Carr as Veterinary Officer. The troops will be under the control of the Punjab Command and will continue to receive field service privileges.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, Bombay Establishment, is promoted to Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Arnott, retired.

Sub-Conductor F. Bamford, Bombay, is promoted to Conductor.

Quartermaster Dafédar Balkrishnarao, is promoted to Jemadar, Poona Horse ; Private Bhimaji Sirsat, 17th B. I., received long service medal.

Second-Lieutenants H. S. Jacob and W. G. Barnett are gazetted Lieutenants. G. I. P. Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blood resigns his commission in Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers.

Marine Department.—Sub-Lieut. A. Willock is promoted Lieut. ; Assistant Engineer J. Toch is permitted to retire with effect from 1st proximo.

Foreign Department.—Lieutenants A. D. Macpherson, T. B. Patterson, R. E. Hamilton, A. P. Trevor and A. D. Ramsay, all of the Indian Staff Corps, are gazetted probationers in the Political Department and posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab.

SCARCITY OF EMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

Revenue Agriculture.—At the instance of the Colonial Secretary, London, intending emigrants from India to Australia are warned, that prospects of employment in Australia are of the scantiest kind with no likelihood of relief from the Colonial Government in the event of destitution there.

MILITARY LEAVE AND POSTINGS.

Veterinary-Col Queripel has been granted two months' leave from end July, Veterinary-Captain Gunn officiating in charge Civil Veterinary Department, during his absence.

POSTAL NEW RULES ANENT POST CARDS AND ENVELOPES.

A new set of postal rules are published, taking effect from 1st July. They provide, amongst other things, for post-cards and half-anna envelopes to be sold at the bareface value of stamps they bear.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, JUNE 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia left here for Aden, at 8 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta left here at 11 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 a.m., on Monday next.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 3 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols 111 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes 102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 1-8
Bar Silver 27 1-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results. Total Bullion £38,500,000 ; Increase, 300,000 ; Public Deposits. £12,000,000 ; Increase, 500,000 : Other Deposits. £44,600,000 ; Decrease, 300,000 : Other Securities, £33,000,000 ; Decrease, 200,000 : Notes and Gold, £22,000,000 ; Increase, 400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities.

Specie Shipments.—Silver to Bombay £20,000
Gold to Bombay £40,000.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 24.

Brigadier-General Spragge, C. B., Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Bombay Command is appointed to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, as a temporary arrangement, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 22nd instant, vice Brigadier-General Curties appointed to officiate in command of Bangalore District.

Captain McWhinnie, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Poona District, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant-Adjutant-General on District Staff in Bombay Command, is posted to Poona District.

Captain Broome, 26th Bo. I., having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on District Staff in Bombay Command, is posted to Poona District.

Military Works Department.—On return from Field service, Lieut Scott, R.E., is posted to Bombay Defences division, Military Works.

Lieut.-Colonel Sepping, 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, will be placed on half-pay on 19th July, 1898, on completing his period of service in command, and is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at public expense.

Under instructions received from Army Head-Quarters, India, it is notified that Captain Money, 35th F. B., R. A., has been appointed Commandant No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, vice Captain St. John promoted.

Under instructions from WarOffice Captain Vaughan, Border Regiment, is directed to proceed to Malta to join the 1st Battalion to which he has been posted on promotion, travelling at the public expense.

Several intances having come to the notice of officers who have been released from Field service not rejoining their corps or appointments, or even reporting their whereabouts to their Commading Officer or head of department, the Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, desires to impress on all officers and others in Bombay Command returning from Field service that it is their duty to rejoin their corps or permanent appointment as soon as possible, unless they have been granted leave of absence by proper authority, when they should immediately apprise their Commanding Officers of the fact and inform them of their address.

With reference to para. 140, Army Regulations India, Vol. II, it is notified for information that it has been decided that any Officers' of Musketry certificate obtained from the School of Musketry in India or at Hythe, qualifies holders for appointment of Adjutant of Native Cavalry or Infantry Regiment.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leaves Rules for Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Col. Burlton-Bennett, S.C., Commissary-General, Bombay Command, for one year pension service, thirty-fifth year commenced 24th November 1897.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in and out of India on private affairs under Leave Rules for Staff Corps, the specified period to count from 1st April 1898 :—Captain Marriott attached to 14th Bo. I., for one year pension service eighteenth year commenced 19th June 1897.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officers have leave of absence :—Royal Artillery.—Captain Mallaby (A. D. C., to General Officer Commanding Quetta district) six months, on private affairs out of India, with the approval of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Royal Artillery, Major Hewat, L. Battery R. H. A., from 25th May to 24th September, 1898, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office in extension of leave granted in Bombay Command Order No. 676 of 1897.

Staff Corps.—Captain Anderson, Commissariat Department 4 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Ordnance Department—Sub-Condctor Barrett, from 24th March to 23rd September, 1898, on medical certificate, and Sub-Conductor T. W. Charlesworth, six weeks on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of Stato for Indta.

MEMORIAL TABLET ERECTED IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Two brass memorial tablets have been erected in St. Mary's Church, Poona, in memory of the late Rand and Ayerst who were murdered last year on the night of the Jubilee. The following is the inscription :—In memory of Walter Charles Rand, Indian Civil Service, who having been instrumental in freeing the city of Poona from plague, was murdered while returning to Poona from celebration of Queens Jubilee at Government House, June 1897.—near Government House, Guneshkhind on Diamond Jubilee, born 3rd April 1870—killed 23rd June 1897, erected by his brother Officers of the Commissariat Transport Department, Bombay.

RELEASE OF DRAVID.

THE POONA TRAGEDY REWARD.

Nilkant Shunkar Dravid, the Brahmin student who gave evidence in Chapekar case, left this morning for Bombay, the object is to get the reward which was promised by Government to any one who would give evidence for arresting the murderers of the late Messrs. Rand and Ayerst. Nilkant Shunkar Dravid and his brother Shunker Gunesh were the two, who gave the required information and Government has determined to divide half the promised reward of Rs. 10,000 between the two, so that each gets Rs. 5,000. Shunker Dravid is at present in the Bombay jail undergoing, a long term of imprisonment for various forgeries. It was from him the police got the clue which eventually led to the arrest and conviction of Chapekar, for this service he is now to be released from jail.

MR. H. BREWIN PROMOTED TO PERSONAL ASST. TO I. G. OF POLICE.

Mr. Harry Brewin, Superintendent of the Bombay Police, has been appointed Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police, vice Mr. C. A. Beatty.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI.

BANGALORE, JUNE 24.

The Plague authority reports officially four cases of plague on 21st instant, in Hubli, Mysore border. Plague cases in Hubli to date two hundred and eleven, all fatal except a few.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain L. Wibmer, will sail to-day for London, Marseilles, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Bollard, Maj W C	Ferguson, Capt H C
Chisholm, Mrs	Morris, Mr D
Cassells, Rev J D	Watson, Mr C S
Edlmann, Lieut E E	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bomfield, Surg-Capt H	Locke, Col
Canney, Rev D A	Moorhead, Mr M

FOR ADEN.

Smith, Mr Donaldson	Harrison, Lieut H

FIRE AT MAZAGON.

At a quarter to 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out amongst a cluster of huts situated at the foot of the Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, and within a few minutes, twelve huts occupied by cart-drivers and dhobies were razed to the ground. The Babulla Tank Fire Engine came quickly on the spot, followed by the Fort and Byculla Engines, but the inflammable nature of the materials of the huts, helped the fire to spread with rapidity. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,000. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to careless use of the fire-place. The desrroyed huts were the property of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. A large quantity of clothing in the huts occupied by dhobies were burnt.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States :—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Cable Mole St Nicholas as far as Caimanera restored, cable Caimanera to Santiago De Cuba still interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 1 p.m., Wednesday, 29th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission H.	Mins.
Turkey	23	12	40 p.m.	11	[illegible]
Teheran	[illegible]	2	45 p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	24	3	p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 24th June, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	5	—	6
" Karachi	0	17	—	1
" Madras	1	40	—	1

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F Creery, with the overland mails of the 10th instant, arrived in harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Addis, Mr and Mrs	Lloyd, Surg-Maj
Bennett, Mr	Means, Miss
Berger, Mr F	Newton, Miss
Billington, Mr C	Rennick, and Lt
Curtis, Lt	Saville, Mr G
Fry, Mr G E	Seabrooke, Mr A
Fuller, Miss	Tabor, Miss
Hamer, Mr J	Watson, Mr T
Lambert, Lt	

FROM BRINDISI.

Browne, Mr T M	Jackson, Dr and Mrs
Boyd, Lt A C	Lawne, Mr H
Baines, Mr C L	Logan, Mr A C
Beauchamp, Lt W G	Sturge, Mr P M
Cecil, Dr	Underwood, Capt and Mrs
Greig, Capt J G	Wighton, Mr

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE war news during the past week has begun to assume importance. Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, by a very daring act, have succeeded in shutting up the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera in the harbour of Santiago de Cuba. On Friday morning they sank one of the American coal-carrying ships, the Merrimac, in the narrow entrance to the harbour. The peril attending the execution of the Admiral's plan was so great that officers and men were invited to volunteer for it, and upwards of four thousand offers were received. From these a crew of seven men were selected. They succeeded by an explosion in sinking the Merrimac in the exact spot intended ; but they themselves could not escape, and were made prisoners by the Spanish Admiral. The Merrimac now blocks the narrow channel. "Six vessels of the Spanish squadron," says the American Admiral in his official report, "are in the harbour of Santiago, and are unable to avoid being captured or destroyed."

Later news comes by way of Cape Haytien and New York of an important and successful attack on Santiago de Cuba by the United States fleet. Ten of the heaviest of the battleships and cruisers, under the command of Admiral Sampson, passed and repassed in front of the forts, and poured in an incessant and terrible fire of shot and shell. As many as two thousand projectiles were discharged from the ships against Morro Castle and the other forts. If the dispatches published in New York be accepted as correct, the seaward defences of Santiago, including Morro Castle, have been laid in ruins ; the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbour has been seriously crippled, by the loss of the Reina Mercedes, which was so wrecked by a shell from the Oregon that she had to be abandoned by her crew ; the Spanish troops in the neighbourhood of Santiago have been defeated with heavy losses in officers and men ; and a large force of United States troops has been landed with heavy artillery, with which to attack Santiago and the Spanish fleet in the bay from the land. Several Spanish officers are among the killed and wounded.

Special dispatches were received in Washington on Wednesday afternoon stating that Admiral Sampson renewed the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba on Tuesday. According to our Washington correspondent, several companies of marines and engineers have been landed at the extreme east of the island, and have already established communication with the outposts of the Cuban leader, General Garcia. They are represented as clearing the way for the landing of General Shafter's United States army of 30,000 men. There is an impression in Washington that this may be effected on Sunday. The despatch boat of the "New York Herald," which arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on Tuesday, reports that Admiral Sampsons fleet sank a Spanish torpedo boat, supposed to be the Terror, on Monday night. The torpedo boat was endeavouring to enter the harbour of Santiago after the bombardment, when she came within the area covered by the searchlight of the battleship Texas, which alarmed the entire fleet. "Many guns were immediatly trained on the torpedo boat, which was literally shot to pieces and sank. The "World" confirms this report, adding that all on board must have been lost.

From the Philippines there are interesting dispatches descriptive of the recent continuous fighting which took place round Cavite and Manila between the insurgents and the Spanish troops. In these severe conflicts, the insurgents appear to have driven back the Spaniards, and threatened the town of Manila. Admiral Dewey had warned the rebels, when the dispatches left, that if they approached nearer he would bombard them.

Important official dispatches have been received in Madrid from the Captain-General of the Philippines. They describe the situation as alarming. The province of Manila will be surrounded and attacked both by land and sea. "I am trying to keep up the courage of the inhabitants, and I shall employ every means to urge them to resist ; but I distrust the natives and the volunteers, for numbers of desertions have already taken place." He appeals for assistance, adding that if he cannot rely on the country's support, the forces at his disposal will not be sufficient to cope with two enemies. In one dispatch the Captain-General is represented as having taken refuge within the walled portion of Manila to make a last stand against the rebels.

A disastrous fire occurred early on Wednesday morning at Scarborough, by which the wife of a shopkeeper named Brookes and their six children lost their lives. The husband alone escaped, and he did so under singular circumstances. Before the outbreak was discovered the building was in a blaze, and the fire brigade were unable to reach the inmates till it was too late to render them any assistance. Brookes has made a statement, to the effect that when he returned home about a quarter to twelve on Tuesday night, he was smoking a cigar, and as he passed through the shop, the door of which was the only entrance to the house, he threw the cigar end on to a glass counter. He is now of opinion that it rolled off the counter, and set fire to some papers. His mind, he says, is quite a blank as to the incidents preceding his escape. He only knows that he found himself on the roof, and has no idea how he got there.

There was a somewhat serious riot in Belfast on Monday in connection with the Nationalist celebration of the 98 Rebellion. The procession passed near the Orange quarter of the city, with the result that several conflicts occurred, in which a number of persons were injured. As the evening advanced the excitement throughout the city increased. Military, horse and foot, were put into the streets, and there were violent conflicts, during which the police were obliged to threaten the crowd with revolvers. To provide themselves with missiles, the mob tore up the streets, and for a while held a thoroughfare against the forces which sought to restore order. There was a renewal of the rioting on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Lord Mayor of Belfast issued a proclamation warning the inhabitants that the authorities were resolved at all costs to preserve order, and to maintain the credit of the city. The inhabitants are earnestly warned against any action which may bring them into collision with the police. A large body of soldiers has been drafted into Belfast.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday a petition for a receiving order on behalf of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the well-known Company promoter, was applied for. Mr. Alfred Beyfus, who appeared for Mr. Hooley, said that the application would not likely have been necessary had his client been met in a reasonable way by some of the most pressing creditors. A run had been made upon Mr. Hooley, who, in order to protect the general body of creditors, and also to prevent his assets being sacrificed through hurried realisation, had adopted the course of applying for a receiving order. The usual order was made. The amount of liabilities is roughly estimated at a quarter of a million sterling.

A severe retibution has overtaken the Riff pirates. The master of a steamer from Morocco reports that when the Kabyles assembled to pay the fine of twenty thousand dollars imposed upon them by the Sultan of Morocco, the Shereefian troops, at the sound of a trumpet, fell upon the pirates and slaughtered them. The number killed was twenty-five, and it is added that a large number were wounded.

A Grimsby trawler and two German trawlers have been seized by a Danish gunboat for alleged illegal fishing within the Danish mile limit.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. G. L. Lang, late Bengal C. S. ; Captain. H. Batt, H. M's. late I. N.; Major-Gen. A. A. P. Browne, C. B. ; Mr. H. Perigal ; Archdeacon Scott ; Archdeacon Palmes ; Mr. O. Salvin ; Lady Caroline Ricketts.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON JUNE 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Sir J McN Campbell, K C I E, Bo C S.	Major H Finnis
Mr A F Pinhey, B C S	Major H Welman
Mr F W Brownrigg B C S	Major S G D Smith
Mr A J Grant, B C S	Major R F Allen
Mr R E Enthoven, Bo C S	Major J A Ferrier
Mr W D Barrow, B	Capt P R T Gurdon
Mr A T Goodfellow, B	Capt A Le G Jacob
Mr G J Smith, B	Capt C F T Murray
Mr J H Hull, B	Lieut C H C Grace
Mr W F Jardine, B	Lieut C L Haldane
Mr E N Homan, B	Lieut G L S Ward
Mr G D Billings, B	Lieut H K Harley
Mr W Beechey, B	Lieut W Robertson
Mr J Hudson, B, Pilot Service	Lieut A M Doveton
Mr G A Campbell, B	Lieut S A D Radcliffe
Mr E Lister, B	Lieut F C K Macmullen
Mr J S Fegredo, B	Lieut J G Crosthwaite
Mr A A G Malet, M	Lieut J Craik
Mr W T Morison, B	Lieut C D Field
Col T E Spencer	Lieut J B Macintosh
Col H A Sawyer	Lieut J E B Johnson
Lt-Col A H Mayhew	Surg-Major W H Neilson
Lt-Col H St P Maxwell, C S I	Surg-Major H P Dimmock
	Surg-Capt T D Collis-Barry
	Comdr C W Hewett
Major F B Longe, R E	Vet-Capt H T Pease

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Dr J Pollen B C S, 5 mos	Major H Elston, 35 days
Mr M J Chisholm, B, to Oct 2, 98	Major J W Currie, 4 mos
Mr R C Ewing, B, 6 months, to be confirmed	Capt C B Rawlinson, 3 days
Mr B Heaton, B, 1 week	Capt A L Swainson, till Jan 21-1899
Mr W Spencer B, 2 mos	Capt H W R Senior 1 mo
Mr H M Willmott, B, 4 mos, subject to confirmation	Lieut C L S Seton-Browne, D S O 7 days
Mr J E N Boydell 1 mo	Lieut G N S Keene 3 mos
Mr A [illegible] Goodfellow, [illegible]	Surg-Capt G H Frost, [illegible]
Mr R C M Symms, B C S, 11 days	Surg-Capt E J Morgan, 4 [illegible]
Lt-Col A F Barrow, C M G, D S O, 4 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr B Heaton, B	Capt C C F Edwards
Mr A T Goodfellow, B	Lieut E C Nicholas
Mr C L Toussaint, B	Lieut T J Drever
Lt-Col E D F Bignell	Lieut G C Burn
Capt C B Rawlinson	Surg-Capt J T Daly

ENGL[redacted]

([redacted] OUR C[redacted]

[redacted]NE 10.

THE INDIAN FI[redacted]E.

IT is to be hoped that a[redacted] of last Tuesday, we shall hear no m[redacted] injustice of postponing the annual [redacted] Indian Budget to the fag-end of the[redacted] after year whatever party may happen [redacted] be in office, this venerable complaint is produced and scattered all over the "civilized world," as another instance of the unrighteousness of the British towards their subject-races. Some of us have protested against this parrot cry but to no effect. Well an opportunity has occurred for the financial statement to be made at a comparatively early period of the Parliamentary sittings and what has been the result ? Exactly the same beggarly array of empty benches as we are accustomed to when the Indian Budget is the chief event in the day's business. Not only was the attendance of members of the usual meagre description ; but the indifference thus displayed extended to the public galleries which from first to last barely contained a dozen "strangers" to use the charmingly pleasant word applied by the Commons House of Parliament. Even an Indian debate ordinarily attracts more than a dozen spectators ; but the deserted appearance on Tuesday of those parts of the House reserved for outsiders is illustrative of the extraordinary indifference that prevails at present regarding the proceedings of our Legislators. "Nobody outside the House" exclaims the *Spectator* "cares a straw about internal legislation unless we except the convicts who are keenly interested in the Prisons Bill." It is evident that it is not only "internal legislation" about which nobody cares a straw. Although Lord Geoege Hamilton sensibly decided to kill two birds with one stone—to move his resolution affirming the expediency of a loan not exceeding £10,000,000 and to make his annual financial review—the enthusiasts are to have a second innings later in the Session when the customary resolution is moved by the Secretary of State for India. Of the debate which took place on the resolution it is unnecessary to say much here. Lord George Hamilton was as fluent and as optimistic as ever. Sir Henry Fowler said ditto to his successor as far as he possibly could and ineffectually endeavoured to remove the dissatisfaction so generally felt with the compositions of the Currency Committee over which he is presiding. Mr. Samuel Smith was tedious ; Sir William Wedderburn unpractical ; and Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree laudatory. Sir John Lubbock and two gentlemen from Lancashire also spoke but without adding much illumination to the proceedings. The whole discussion lasted under five hours. Sir William Wedderburn has given notice that on the Second Reading of the Indian Loan Bill, he will move. "That this House declines to sanction a sterling loan of £10,000,000 until a Select Committee, on an examination of the East India Accounts, shall have reported that such loan is in the interest of the Indian taxpayer, and will not unduly increase the burden he now sustains."

THE HOOLEY SMASH.

"When I went to London in April 1896," says Mr. Earnest Terah Hooley of 33 Hill Street, Berkeley Square ; Risley Hall, Derbyshire; and Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire," I had £150,000 in ready money, I owned the Risley Hall estate in Derbyshire, and did not owe a penny to anybody in the world. Eighteen months ago I had property invested to bring me in £70,000 a year. Now I have not a shilling of my own. On the other hand, my charity account totals up to £250,000. I have worked an average of sixteen hours a day, and I have not had three days holiday." Mr. Hooley's application for a receiving order was made on his behalf on Wednesday by Mr. Alfred Beyfus, solicitor, who explained that the present step had only been taken by the debtor after making the most enormous sacrifices and solely in consequence of the necessity of preserving the assets for the general body of the creditors, instead of allowing some individuals to obtain payment at the expense of others. The debtor had no doubt that, if he had been met in a reasonable way by some of the most pressing of his creditors, this step would have been unnecessary Mr. Beyfus was unable to tell the Court the amount of the liabilities. They would he said no doubt be very large, but so would the assets. He also, he observed, thought it due to Mr. Hooley to say that he had not personally reaped the benefit of the large sums which had been realized in connexion with some of his promotions and that he had been victimized to an extent which would be quite a revelation to the public. He did not think he ought to say any more at the present moment, as no doubt many of these matters would have to be the subject of investigation. Mr. Hooley himself is less reticent. He has unburthen his soul to more than one interviewer in a manner that promises to make his examination in court extremely sensational. His "modus operandi" has been as he explains to work by means of syndicates composed of all sorts of people including "the highest in the land." "I" he says "have been making the business and they have been taking the profit. Now they have turned their backs on me and left me in the lurch, and I am going to show the public exactly how I have been treated." This remarkable "young man from the country" declares that he has been black-mailed ever since he came up to London, and forsook his more humble sphere in Notingham. Eventually the drain became intolerable and he put his foot down. Thereupon he was attacked from every quarter. His position was like that of a bank when there is a run on it. A bank which had handled £5,000,000 of his money sent back his wages cheque for £150. He proceeds :—"I intend to let in such a light upon the methods of some of the financial journals that they will never dare to hold up their heads again. It is the attacks made on me without rhyme or reason by some of the financial papers that have brought all my creditors down upon me at once. They ridiculed my companies, and discredited every thing I was concerned in ; and yet I have promoted companies that I have not made a single penny out of because the newspapers took all the profit. I have paid one paper alone £40,000. A single article in another paper cost me £10,000." He insists that he shall come to the top again, and that he has £400,000 to the good if the estate be properly realised. Asked what his estates were he replied.—"There are Risley Hall, Derbyshire, 1,000 acres : this one at Papworth, Cambridgeshire, where I farm 1,000 acres ; then 14,000 acres in Wiltshire : 3,500 acres in Essex, which I purchased of Lady Warwick ; 8,000 acres in Scotland ; 300 acres in the Isle of Wight, next to Osborne ; and 1,000 houses in the Midlands in the Nottingham district." He threatens to give a list of the people to whom he has paid blackmail with the several amounts so paid. "I could not fancy" writes one of the interviewers "that this apparently well-to-do gentleman farmer, tanned with the sun, bright and collected, was indeed the great financier of whose fall all the City was talking. He seemed so far removed from the 'madding crowd' in this rural retreat ; so much taken up with his horses, so thoroughly interested in country life, and so greatly concerned in the improvement of labourers' dwellings, of which he has already built 1,900, and has contracts out for the erection of many more." The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are rather nervous about the magnificant service of gold plate they received from Mr. Hooley in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee. The "unhappy gift" one of their number—Canon Scott Holland—now rather shabbily describes it. This reverend gentleman says that when the authorities of St. Paul's accepted the "unhappy gift" they did not know the name of the giver and when it did come to their ears it "conveyed nothing whatever." Canon Scott Holland and his brethern of the Chapter have clearly missed their vocation. Such innocence as they display of such a well-known character is only suited to the Judicial Bench, Canon Scott-Holland's unworldliness may be forgiven as he is so very humble about the matter. He admits that the position in which the Dean and Chapter find themselves implicated is "ignominious."

A POLITICIAN'S DIARY.

"Collections and Recollections by one who has kept a Diary"—Mr. G. W. E. Russell well-known as an aspiring politician on the Liberal side—has made its appearance this week and must be proving a godsend for diners out, for it is full of first class anecdotes. Here is one which the author's distinguished relative the late Earl Russell used to tell about the Iron Duke. "The Government was contemplating the despatch of an expedition to Burma, with a view to taking Rangoon, and a question arose as to who would be the fittest General to be sent in command of the expedition. The Cabinet sent for the Duke of Wellington, and asked his advice. He instantly replied, 'Send Lord Combermere.' "'But we have always understood that your Grace thought Lord Combermere a fool.' 'So he is a fool, and a d——d fool ; but he can take Rangoon.' Here is another delightful story about another peer to whom the Duke's adjective might also be applied. "When the Queen came to the Throne, her first public act was to go in state to St. James's Palace to be proclaimed. She naturally wished to be accompanied in her state coach only by the Duchess of Kent and one of the Ladies of the Household ; but Lord Albemarle, who was Master of the Horse, insisted that he had a right to travel with her Majesty in the coach, as he had done with William IV. The point was submitted to the Duke of Wellington, as a kind of universal referee in matters of precedent and usage. His judgment was delightfully unflattering to the outraged magnate "—'The Queen can make you go inside the coach, or outside the coach, or run behind like a damned tinker's dog."

It is well-known that Mr. Russell enjoyed in a special manner the esteem of the great statesman whose death the world has recently been mourning. In the following quotation we find an explanation of one of the reasons at all events why Mr. Gladstone was not "persona grata" at Court. "'I,' said the Duke of Wellington on a memorable occasion, 'have no small talk, and Peel has no manners.' Mr. Gladstone has manners but no small talk. He is so consumed by zeal for great subjects that he leaves out of account the possibility that they may not interest other people. He pays to every one, and not least to ladies, the compliment of assuming that they are on his own intellectual level, engrossed in the subjects which engross him, and furnished [redacted]s much information as will enable them to [redacted]d to understand him. Hence the genesis of [redacted]rd story about his demeanour to the Queen. [redacted]ks to Me as if I was a public meeting' is a complaint which is said to have proceeded from illustrious lips. That most successful of all courtiers, the astute Lord Beaconsfield, used to engage Her Majesty in conversation about water-colour drawing and the third-cousinships of German princes. Mr. Gladstone harangues her about the polity of the Hittites or the harmony between the Athanasian Creed and Homer. The Queen, preplexed and uncomfortable, tries to make a digression—addresses a remark to a daughter or proffers biscuits to a begging terrier. Mr. Gladstone restrains himself with an effort till the Princess has answered or the dog has sat down, and then promptly resumes : 'I was about to say'—. Meanwhile the flood has gathered force by delay, and, when it burst forth again, it carries all before it." Naturally as a scion of an old Whig family Mr. Russell, Radical, though he claims to be does not conceal his aristocratic contempt for the "upstart Hebrew" Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Russell superfluously denies that Mr. Gladstone was habitually uncivil to the Queen and seems to despise the arts by which Lord Beaconsfield ingratiated himself. "You have heard me accused of being a flatterer" observed Lord Beaconsfield in the last year of his life to Matthew Arnold. "It is true. I am a flatterer, I have found it useful. Everyone likes flattery ; and when you come to Royalty you should lay it on with a trowel." His grandiose style was "transferred to his by no means extensive "place" in Buckinghamshire. "He called his simple drawing-room the saloon, he styled his pond the lake ; he expatiated on the beauties of the terrace walks, the 'Golden Gate,' and the 'German Forest.' His style of entertaining was more showy than comfortable. Nothing could excel the grandeur of his state coach and powdered footmen ; but when the ice at dessert came up melting, one of his friends exclaimed, 'At last, my dear Dizzy, we have got something hot' ; and in the days when he was Chanceller of the Exchequer some critical guest remarked of the soup that it was apparently made with Deferred Stock. When Lady Beaconsfield died he sent for his agent and said, 'I desire that her Ladyship's remains should be borne to the grave by the tenants of the estate.' Presently the agent came back with a troubled countenance and said, 'I regret to say there are not tenants enough to carry a coffin.'" Mr. Russell has hardly shown himself to be a courtier when he writes :—"As Royalty emerges from infancy and boyhood into the vulgar and artificial atmosphere of the grown-up world, it is daily and hourly exposed to such sycophancy that Royal persons acquire, quite unconsciously, a habit of regarding every subject in heaven and earth in its relation to themselves. An amusing instance of this occurred a few years ago on an occasion when one of our most popular Princesses expressed a gracious wish to present a very smart young gentleman to the Queen. This young man had a remarkably good opinion of himself ; was the eldest son of a Peer, and a member of Parliament ; and it happened that he was also related to a lady who belonged to one of the Royal Households. So the Princess lead the young exquisite to the august presence, and then sweetly said, 'I present Mr.——, who is—not Lord A.'s eldest son 'or member for Loamshire, but—' nephew to dear Aunt Cambridge's lady. Mr. Russell adds :—"My young friend told me that he had never till that moment realised how completely he lacked a position of his own in the universe of created being." Let us hope that the lesson did the "young exquisite" some good. I have only space for one more of Mr. Russell's Court stories and this one is free from acridity :—"The late Lord——, who had a deformed foot, was going to visit the Queen at Osborne, and before his arrival the Queen and Prince Albert debated whether it would be better to warn the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal of his physical peculiarity, so as to avoid embarrassing remarks, or to leave it to their own good feeling. The latter course was adopted. Lord——duly arrived. The foot elicited no remarks from the royal children, and the visit passed off anxiously but with success. Next day the Princess Royal asked the Queen, 'Where is Lord——?' 'He has gone back to London, dear.' 'Oh ! what a pity ! He had promised to show Bertie and me his foot !' They had caught him in the corridor, and made their own terms with their captive."

PIPER FINDLATER AND THE WAR OFFICE.

The case of the hero of Dargai continues to accupy a good deal of attention. The accounts of what he has really decided to do are slightly conflicting, but it is evident that he feels some soreness at the way he has been treated. We are told to-day that no definite offer even of the post of gatekeeper at Balmoral with eighteen shillings a week was made to him. It is said that the promise of such employment was conditional on his "remaning sober." Surely this must be a mistake. The Duke of Fife who, it appears, has been the moving spirit in the matter is as the speech he delivered a few weeks ago on the Jameson Raid shows sometimes wanting in-tact, but I cannot think that he could have been so tactless as to make such a condition. Findlater is not without sympathisers, and they may be divided into two classes. First those who think that his performances at the Alhambra were not "in consonance with the traditions of the Army" but think that some more profitable position might have been found for the brave fellow, and second those who hold that his offence was certainly to say the least not more heinous than that of highly decorated offices who are in such great request in the noble art of guineapigging. He is now in Aberdeen, where he has been making his celebrated pipes resound on the stage of a local music-hall. I read in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, a statement to the effect that the agreement which Findlater entered into with regard to his appearance at public entertainments does not, preclude him from appearing at the concert, in the northern city ; but, however, this may be the military officers who had before the rumpus given their patronage to the opening entertainment stayed away apparently in obedience to the orders of the higher authorities. One of the latest stories is that Findlater is considering an offer to appear at music halls across the Atlantic on a salary equal to that of the Commander-in-Chief ! It is a pity that this scandal has arisen particularly at a time when so much is being done to make the Army more popular as a career for young men of the working class ; for it has had the effect of calling attention to the sad fate that too often awaits the private soldier. One of these a Chelsea outpentioner writes to the *St. James's Gazette*, which though drawing the line at music hall performances thinks that every possible chance should be given to heroes of the Findlater type :—Twenty-two years ago I was discharged from the service, and am now old and somewhat infirm, having been in three cavalry regiments. Taking advantage of this and the fact that, I am in receipt of a small pension, a City house offers me 6s. per week salary, with responsible duties, which I have despairingly accepted in preference to the workhouse—less than three halfpence an hour ! Do you think this would be considered "in consonance with the traditions of the Army"?—At the present moment St. Pancras Workhouse contains Sergeant-Trumpeter Lowden, one of the Heavy Brigade at Balaclava. The Master of the Workhouse—himself an old military man—says of poor Lowden :—"There are few braver soldiers, I believe, than he, and yet he only gets seven or eight shillings a week on which to keep a sick wife and himself. At first he went to Chelsea Hospital, but separation from his wife brought them both to the workhouse, where they enjoy such comforts as we are able to give them." It certainly does seem a remarkable thing that a discharged soldier like Lowden is only in receipt of a beggarly seven or eight shillings a week, while an ordinary policeman after twenty years' service gets a guinea a week. At present the exalted and not badly paid officials in Pall Mall doubtless find all their time taken up in considering how they shall deal with the horrible departure of that terrible piper Findlater from the "traditions of the Army." When they have settled this momentous question perhaps they will be able to spare a few hours to the lot of our Army pensioners. I know that the War Office does not hold the purse strings ; but it has power to influence those who do hold them.

In the House of Common on Monday Mr. Pirie intends to ask if Findlater, has been offered a post as compensation for foregoing a means of gaining his living, a means which was undesirable from a military point of view ? and, if so, what is the nature of that post and its emoluments : And, whether, arising out of this case, and the possibilities that might arise from similar cases in the future, she Government could see their way to bestow a better pension than the existing one of £10 per annum on soldiers who receive the highest mark of distinction which can be bestowed by their Sovereign, more especially in view of the fact that several V.C. men are known to have lately ended their days either in a workhouse or in great destitution. Another Scottish member, Dr. Farquharson will on the same occasion inquire whether the military authorities recently stopped the piper's Alhambra engagement and forbade the officers and pipers of the Aberdeen depot to patronise his performance there and "whether there is any precedent for this free interference with the free action of a discharged soldier."

THE DEATH ROLL.

I regret to announce the death of another veteran of the fine old Indian Navy—Captain Henry Batt who received his first appointment under the Honourable Company in 1839 and who passed away on Sunday in his seventy-fifth year. In his time he saw much service of a varied kind and was always accounted a brilliant officer. It was, I understand, at the siege of Mooltan that he received his baptism of fire. Subsequently he was commissioned to the Company's sloop of war Elphinstone, 18 guns, which together with Her Majesty's warships North Star, Racehorse, Osprey, was engaged in the short but arduous operations in New Zealand in 1845-46, on which occasion as the records relate "the natives showed the most undeniable courage and bravery." He was thereafter employed on survey duties, rendering considerable service to the science of hydrography. In those days surveying was more dangerous than it is at the present time ; surveyors carried their lives in their hands, and fighting with the coast tribes was almost continuous while carrying out minute observations and soundings. The Second Burmese War (1852) [illegible] Batt now a Lieutenant again actively employed [illegible] Naval Squadron of four steam frigates and six steam sloops which performed such splendid work in that campaign. "Nothing, said a Bombay, paper (May 8, 1852," could have exceeded the courage, coolness and conduct of the officers and men of the Indian Navy or the beauty of the practice of their guns, the shells burst to a hair's breadth where they ought and did the precise amount of mischief intended by them, etc." Lieut. Batt next saw much active service on the pirate coast of the Persian Gulf and was engaged on several cutting out expeditions with the boats of the Squadron under Commodore Porter. On the breaking out of the Persian War 1856-57 which commenced by the bombardment and capture of Bushire by the vessels of the I. N. Squadron and ended with the storming of Mohamra at point-blank range Batt who had been promoted to Commodore distinguished himself as in fact did every officer in the fleet eliciting from the Viceroy the following notification : 'The engagement was on the side of the British Arms, a naval one no land force with the exception of one Mortar battery having taken an active share in it, the manner in which the task was performed is most honourable to the Indian Navy." The gallant Havelock in one of his letters says : "The gentlemen in blue had it all to themselves and left us naught to do." Commander Batt later succeeded to the Command of the steam frigate Zenobia in Chinese waters and saw some service in Borneo but on the Indian Mutiny breaking out was recalled to Calcutta, whence every I. N. cruiser was ordered from outstations, the officers and seamen being landed to form brigades, Commander Batt was promptly sent with his ship's company 150 men, 3 midshipmen, and 4 guns, to Patna in the Jumna, a river steamer, and had a fierce engagement with the 32nd N.I. mutineers. Gallant services were being constantly performed by the detachment which had made forced marches between Dinapore and Allahabad where the 63rd N.I. and 11th Irregular Cavalry were disarmed. It was attached to Peel's brigade but not allowed to go to Lucknow. While at Buxar, Mr. George Bell Chicken, a master (Naval Lieutenant) of the Indian Navy, joined the detachment and gained the Victoria Cross as the official record has it "for great gallantry on the 27th September, '58 at Suhejnee, in having charged into the middle of a number of the rebels, who were prepared to rally, and open fire on the scattered pursuers. They were surrounded on all sides but fighting desperately. Mr. Chicken succeeded in killing five before he was cut down." The detachment lost half of its strength through fever and wounds.

Lastly Commander Batt was actively engaged during the Chinese war of 1860. He was promoted to the rank of captain on the abolition of the service he so loved and in which he had so greatly distinguished himself. It may be interesting to mention that of the officers who were retired when the Indian Navy to the deep regret of so many ceased to exist, 77 are still living of whom one has the rank of captain, the rest being classified as follows :—Commanders, 5 ; Lieutenants, 25 ; mates, 16 ; midshipmen, 24 ; pursers, 4 ; captains' clerks, 2. In addition to these there survive two commanders, five lieutenants and two midshipmen who retired previous to the disestablishment.

I have also to record the deaths of Major-General Alexander Anthony Preston Browne who was engaged in the Mutiny commanding the flank companies of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry and being Line Adjutant at the defence of Neemuch ; Mr. George Lukes Lang, an old Haileybury man, who served in the North-West Provinces and retired as a Commissioner seven years ago ; Mr. Osbert Salvin known to ornothologists and entomologists all over the world ; Mr. Henry Perigal, treasurer of the Royal Meteorological Society and author of various works on astronomy, bicycloidal and other curves, kinematics and the laws of motion, probable mode of constructing the pyramids, &c ; the Rev. Percival Frost, formerly a mathematical lecturer at Cambridge University and Fellow of the Royal Society ; Mr. George Frederick Muntz, a well-known Birmingham Liberal and brother of the present Conservative member for the Tamworth division of Warwickshire ; Mr. Benjamin Henry, inventor of the Winchester rifle, and Mr. Richard Eyre Lambert, formerly head of the permanent staff of the Post Office. Mr. Lambert who was 70, shot himself on Monday. He had for some months past been suffering from dropsy, asthma, and heart disease, and had lately become very despondent, thinking he would not get well again.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sardar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay Police, charged Lakha Visram, Valji Harsoo, Jiva Ganga, and Natu Bhawan with counterfeiting Queen's coin contrary to section 232 of the Indian Penal Code, and with being in possession of instruments and materials for manufacturing coins contrary to section 235, and Bhooramal Santlal, Dossabhoy Rustomji Choksey, Parbhoa Dayal, Lachmi Narayan, Joogal Kissore, Sadi Ram, Jawalanata Rattonchand and Gopinath Moonalal with being in possession of counterfeit Queen's coins contrary to section 243, and Haridas Thakordas with abetment of these offences. Mr. K. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted ; while Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended accused Nos. 1, 9, and 10 ; Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for No. 2 ; Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, for No. 3 ; Mr. Daphtary, solicitor, for No. 4 ; Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for Nos. 5 and 8 ; Mr. Velinkar, pleader, for No. 6 ; Mr. Brown solicitor, for Nos. 7 and 11 ; Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, for No. 12 ; and Mr. Wadia, solicitor for No. 13.

Before the evidence of Inspector Framji Bicaji was proceeded with Mr. Nicholson made a further statement in regard to the books which had been seized by the police. He said that he had looked through the books, and he thought that if he gave the substance of what he found in them it would materially assist the court and the legal gentlemen representing the accused in following the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution. As he (Mr. Nicholson) informed the court on the last occasion 1,111 Farukabad counterfeit coins were found with accused No. 5, Bhooramal, on the 18th of May by the Bombay police. He would show from entries in the books of Bhooramal in his account with accused No. 2, Valji Harsoo, that those rupees had been manufactured by Valji through the intervention of accused No. 6, Dossabhoy. Dossabhoy had an account with Bhooramul and also with the firm of Jiva Ganga, the firm of which Valji was a partner. These entries, together with the entries in the books of Dossabhoy, corroborated, the fact that the counterfeit Farukabadi coins found with Bhooramul were made by Valji. The way in which 680 counterfeit Farukabadi rupees were traced to the accused Parbhoo Dayal and Lachmi Narayan at Delhi was this :—A railway parcel was sent by Bhooramul to Parbhoo Dayal, and entries regarding the parcel showed that a portion of those coins, were made by accused No. 3, Jiwa Ganga, and a portion by Valji. It would be proved by Bhooramul's book, that he had accounts with the firm of Parbhoo Dayal, and with Valji. Both these accounts contained evidence which supported the contention of the prosecution that the coins which were found at Delhi in the possion of Parbhoo Dayal and Lachmi Narayan, had passed through the hands of Bhooramul and Valji Harsoo, who had been in communication with the accused Dassabhoy. It appeared from the books of Dassabhoy that he had separate accounts with Bhooramul, Valji, and Jiwa, containing entries in reference to these rupees. Jiwa's books supported certain entries in Dossabhoy's books, which went to show that Jiwa and Valji were makers of the rupees, which ultimately found their way to Delhi and which were taken possession of by the police. The next item related to the coins that were found by the Delhi police with Rattanchand Jawalanath. 1,714 Moorshidabad coins were forwarded in a parcel by accused No. 13 Haridas to accused No. 11 Jawalanath to Delhi. Again Dossabhoy seemed to have been the medium for obtaining those coins, because an account with Haridas was found in his book which evidently had connection with these particular rupees, which Haridas afterwards sent to Delhi to his firm there. The account with Jiwa in Dossabhoy's books showed that Jiwa was a counterfeiter, and this fact was supported by Jiwa's account in his own book with Dossabhoy. The next item was about 937 Farakabad coins found by the Agra police with accused Moonalal. These were forwarded by a man named Kanyalal by railway to Moonalal. Dossabhoy again appeared to have been the person through whom the order was given to the makers, and the first accused Lakha appeared to be the maker of these counterfeit coins. Dossabhoy's books would show that such was the case, as Dossabhoy had an account with Kanyalal, who would be called as a witness in the case. As regards Farukabad rupees found with Dossabhoy, it would be proved by means of entries in the books of Dossabhoy and Lakha that they had been made by Lakha. It would be further proved that counterfeit Moorshidabad rupees found with Dossabhoy had been made by Jiwa Ganga.

Inspector Framji Bhiccaji having been further examined by Mr. Nicholson, the case was adjourned to the 8th proximo.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made :—

9th Lancers.—Lieutenant Bell to be Adjutant, vice Beal-Brown resigned.

2nd Bengal Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Swan to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Bower, deceased, and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Commissariat Department. Lieutenant Smith, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry to be Wing Officer, vice Swan.

2-2nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant Wigram, Officiating Wing Officer, 28th Bombay Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity.

23th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Orton to be Wing Officer.

2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant Stirling, Officiating Wing Officer, 16th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

COLONEL DEANE is permitted to reside out of India on vacating appointment of Director of the Army Remount Department.

MAJOR LOWRY, 28th Madras Infantry, passed the examination at Aldershot on the 28th March, and is tactically fitted for appointment to the command of a native regiment.

FROM the 11th to the 17th instant, 2 Europeans, 8 Eurasians, 9 Native Christians, 263 Hindus, and 35 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 317 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 291. The deaths are thus classified :—1 from small-pox, 10 from measles, 104 from fevers, 46 from dysentery, 6 from diarrhoea, and 150 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·5 per 1,000 per annum.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Commons, on June 7, Mr. Souttar asked the Secretary of State for India whether it would be open to the committee now inquiring into the proposed measures regarding the Indian currency, under the clause of their instruction which directed them to consider the probable effects of any proposed changes upon the internal trade and taxation of the country, to investigate and take account of the effects on the internal trade and industrial resources of the people that had been and were being caused by the annual obligatory remittances by which payments were made through the India Office here, estimated at 16,000,000 sterling in the current financial statement ; whether a statement could be placed before the Committee showing the amounts of the home charges drawn for yearly since 1873 and the sums added to the sterling debt of India in the same period; and whether the Committee would be free to suggest means of permanently relieving India of some substantial portion of these charges.

Mr. H. Roberts asked a similar question.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have already explained, in answer to a question, that the committee are empowered to inquire into any matter which they may think relevant to the subject which has been referred to them; they have also been requested to confine their inquiry strictly to such matters as they may think relevant. It is for them to decide whether the subjects mentioned in the hon. member's question are relevant, and, if so, whether they will inquire into them. It is for them also to call for such statements as they require. Any such request of theirs will be at once complied with, provided, of course, that the information asked for is available.

CEYLON AND THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Mr. T. G. Bowles asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether he was aware of the dislocation under which the trade of Ceylon was now suffering owing to the closing of the Indian mints, the scarcity of rupees, and the consequent exorbitant rate of interest prevailing; and whether he could give any assurance that the planters of Ceylon would be allowed to state their case before the Committee which was about to inquire into the question of the Indian currency.

Mr. Chamberlain said representations had reached him to the effect that the future of the tea industry in Ceylon depended largely on the Currency Question. The attention of the Committee had been specially called to the desirability of giving a full hearing to the representatives of the Ceylon planting industry.

INDIAN NATIVE INFANTRY AND THE MAURITIUS GARRISON.—

Mr. Arthur O'Connor asked the Secretary of State for India, whether a regiment of native infantry from India will permanently reinforce the Mauritius garrison ; from what funds the pay and maintenance of the Indian portion of that garrison will be defrayed, and, whether the pension and recruiting charges, and other contingent expenses, will be defrayed from the same funds.

Lord G. Hamilton said : The period during which the native infantry regiment lately sent from India will stay in Mauritius is not yet settled, but it is not intended that it should form part of the permanent garrison. All charges for the regiment, ordinary and extraordinary, will be brone by imperial revenues.

THE DEATH OF DR. SIRCAR.

Mr. Leuty asked the Secretary of State for India what were the circumstances attending the death at Barrackpore, on April 30, of Dr. Sircar, an eminent native medical practitioner.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have little to add to the answer which I gave on this subject on May 12. There can be no doubt that the death of Dr. Sircar was caused by violence, and the local magistrates have inquired into the matter, and committed three men for trial on the charge of culpable homicide in connection with this outrage.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

The House went into Committee, Mr. J. W. Lowther in the chair.

Lord G. Hamilton rose to move the following resolution :—"That it is expedient to authorise the Secretary of State in Council for India to raise in the United Kingdom any sum or sums, not exceeding 10,000,000l. sterling, for the service of the Government of India, on the security of the revenue of India, and to make further provision in relation thereto." He said : Those members of the House who are now in Committee and take an interest in Indian finance, and who have read the debate on the Indian financial proposals for the present year, are aware that an integral part of those proposals was the placing of a loan in this country, and the borrowing powers of the Secretary of State being exhausted necessitates an appeal to Parliament for the necessary powers. I may at the outset explain that the loan founded on the resolution I propose to move is connected solely with the ordinary financial and administrative business of the Government of India, and that it has nothing whatever to do with the currency proposals which, with the assent of the House, have been referred to a committee for investigation and report. The purposes for which this loan is required can be roughly summed up under three heads. The first object is to redeem obligations of the Secretary of State which were contracted at high rates of interest in past times and are now approaching maturity. Such obligations are to be discharged, and replaced by the issue of bonds bearing a low rate of interest ; and therefore by this transaction there will be no addition to the total indebtedness of India, but, on the contrary, there will be a reduction in the amount of interest payable on the amount of the debt. The second purpose to which this loan will be applied will be to provide part of the capital funds which are raised for railway extension in India. Every year the Indian Government invests a large amount of capital in these and other reproductive works, spending as much as it can out of surplus revenue, and borrowing under powers which are now exhausted. The third purpose associated with this loan is that it gives a certain reserve resource to the Secretary of State, so that in case of exceptional disturbance in India, in the event of famine or war, which would largely reduce the available revenue at the disposal of the Indian Government, and which would prevent the remission of sums for the discharge of obligations in this country, the Secretary of State will have something at his disposal to tide him over the difficulty. Such being the objects to which this loan is to be applied, the amount I propose to ask the assent of the House to is 10,000,000l. sterling. In August next 3,000,000l. Debentures, bearing interest at 3 1-2 per cent. will mature, and we propose to redeem them and replace them with Bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. In the course of the year a smaller sum, 384,000l. Oude and Rohilkund Debentures, at 4 per cent. will mature, and these we propose to take up and replace by Stock bearing a lower rate of interest. The total amount required to replace existing obligations in India is 3,384,000l., and in addition to this 2,615,000l. will be required to meet disbursements and raise railway capital in this country for India. The home net expenditure of this year is estimated at 15,235,500l., and we propose to draw upon India to the extent of 13,000,000l., and the balance of that sum will be met out of this loan, and the remainder of this sum—2,615,000l.—will be applied, as I before said, to the advancement and extension of railway construction in India. Therefore, the net amount added to the indebtedness of the Government of India to this country will be 2,615,000l. Notice will have to be given to the Money Market of our intention to raise this money some time in July, and therefore it is necessary I should get the assent of this House to our proposals at a date anterior to that. It seems to me, therefore, that, as I should have to ask the leave of the House to raise this sum of money, it was only reasonable I should give to the House some indication of the nature of the security on which this Loan will be raised. That, necessitates a review of Indian finance, and forms a favourable opportunity to make that statement upon the position of the finances of India during the past two years, which is usually made at a later period of the Session.

Mr. Maclean : Will the noble lord say what is proposed to be done with the 6,000,000l. in sterling bills raised last year to pay off home charges ? Are they going to be renewed ?

Lord G. Hamilton : They are going to be renewed.

Mr. Maclean: Then this will be in addition.

Lord G. Hamilton : No, that is part of the debt now. But if my hon. friend will allow me to go on in my own way I will deal with this point subsequently. The accounts made up for 1896-97, the first famine year, show a deficit of 1,705,022 rx., less than the estimated deficit by 231,878 rx. Consequently our financial position is improved by that amount. The revised estimates for 1897-98 indicate a deficit of 5,253,100 rx. In the debate raised on the address by the hon. member for Flintshire (Mr. Smith), I stated that according to the latest information the deficit would be 6,630,000 rx. Our position is, therefore, better than was then anticipated by 1,350,000 rx. The Budget for 1898-99 estimated a surplus of 891,400 rx., and if hon. members will total up these sets of figures, they will find they amount to a total deficit of 6,091,722 rx. Owing to the exceptional disturbances during the whole of this triennial period it would be mere waste of time to make the usual analysis and comparison, which form a large part of the annual statement of the Secretary of State of India. Famine, plague, earthquake, and war have caused great disturbance in revenue and expenditure in India, and I purpose taking each of these items in detail, and the Committee will see what amount of exceptional expenditure the Indian revenue has had to bear, and how far India has been able during the past three years to meet this exceptional expenditure by additional taxation. Sir J. Westland in his financial statement included a table of figures showing the cost, direct and indirect, of the famine for the three years but this table omits the temporary suspension of revenue, which though perhaps recoverable in future years, was lost in years when famine is prevalent. I propose to include these, to debit the years in which the temporary suspension of revenue occurs, and to credit the years in which that temporary suspension is recovered, and I propose also to include for the purposes of comparison the amount of the famine insurance fund. For the year 1896-97 the total direct and indirect loss caused to the Indian Exchequer by the famine was 7,514,312 rx. ; for the year 1897-98 it amounts to the enormous sum of 9,717,900 rx. The original estimates of the Indian Government were much exceeded this year. The Budget Statement is made in February, at a time when the Government are in full possession of the crop prospects of Northern India, but they could not accurately estimate what would take place in Madras, Bombay, and the midland portions of India. Rain did not fall at the time at which it usually falls, and thus the famine operations were much protracted in those districts, and that accounts for the large increase over the original estimate. For the year 1898-99 the famine expenditure is estimated at 759,700 rx., and taking the total of the three years together we get an aggregate of 17,991,912 rx. as the cost of the famine to the Indian Government. We have now an accurate account of the manner in which these funds were applied, and we know that no less than 824,893,000 units were relieved, being an average of 1,814,000 per day for fifteen months ; 1,250,000 heads of families were relieved by grants of cattle, seed, and implements so as to enable them to pursue their avocations ; some 1,000,000 persons of respectable position who had not recourse to Government aid were fed through charitable agencies ; 1,250,000 persons on relief works were assisted in addition, and further provision was made for the maintenance and education of 4,000 orphans whose friends cannot be found. I believe that there never has been raised so large a sum for charitable purposes as that contributed by this country during the past eighteen months for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian famine. (Hear, hear.) I was blamed, and certain gentlemen in this House blamed me, because I did not authorise an appeal to be made at an earlier date to the British public, but I thought it wise, first, to be able to accurately state the full dimensions of the famine before such an appeal was made, and, further. I considered it essential that all the details of the scheme by which the fund is should be applied should be thoroughly worked out, [illegible] should be made clear to the public that [illegible] was not in any way to be used to take the responsibility from the shoulders of the Government. I think I [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

not wrong in providing for such delay in the appeal to the public, inasmuch as the large sum obtained was administered more efficiently for the purposes of relief than any previous contributions of the same kind. (Cheers.) The disaster is the most serious visitation of that character that has been witnessed during the present century. There was terrible mortality in certain parts of the country, and almost every class of the community were in some way or other affected by it, but if one looks at it from the political and administrative point of view, and reflects upon the result of these operations, there is much that is satisfactory and gratifying to know. It is admitted on all hands that no Government ever made so great and successfull an effort before to combat famine and avert its consequences, and the people in the districts who had the benefit of Government relief under Government supervision recognise this fact, and are deeply grateful for the assistance so given. (Cheers.) On the other hand, the superintending, district, and local officers were brought more personally into contact with the people, and obtained a better knowledge of their idiosyncrasies and peculiarities than they could have done had they been engaged in their ordinary routine work. In many parts of the country special ties of sympathy have sprung up between the governors and the governed, productive of reciprocal good will. The expenditure upon the plague has been, comparatively speaking, small; but the figures I am about to give only represent the direct expenditure of the Government, and they do not take into account the sums which have been spent by local authorities or municipalities. They amount to 23,700 rx. in the year 1896-97, and to 284,100 rx. in 1897-98, and 118,100 rx. in 1898-99, making a total of 425,900 rx. expended during this triennial period. We are now at a period of the year when this terrible disease is least effective in its ravages, and when it is most easily kept under control, but, I am sorry to say, there is no use disguising the fact that, in spite of the vigilance and exertions of the local authorities, the plague has made great ravages during the past six months. Every effort has been made by the Government to prevent its spread, and no pains have been spared to reassure the people as to the measures to be adopted for its suppression, and to secure, if possible, their co-operation. In many districts they have heartily co-operated, and the joint efforts have, I am glad to say, in many instances been successful. The expenditure in consequence of the damages caused to railways and public buildings by the earthquake in these three years amounted to the sum of 534,000 rx. As regards the exceptional Military operations which occurred during this time, in the first year the amount spent upon them was 39,000 rx. In 1897-98 the operations on the North-Western Frontier cost 3,823,000 rx., and the Indian Government have made provision to the extent of 1,488,000 rx. in the Budget expenditure for possible expenditure; and I think there is every reason to hope that this estimate will be largely in excess of any probable expenditure. Taking the total expenditure on military operations up to this time, it amounts to nearly 5,351,000 rx. I think that, whatever difference of opinion may prevail in this House as to the origin of the frontier disturbances, we all note with intense satisfaction that the military operations have been entirely successful. (Cheers.) Sir William Lockhart and his soldiers, in spite of the almost insuperable physical difficulties which they had to overcome, have successfully performed one of the most troublesome tasks ever set before any body of men. The combination of strength and clemency which has been shown by the Indian Government to these wild border tribes has had a beneficial effect, and I trust that in years to come we shall have comparative tranquility in these regions. The policy of her Majesty's Government, which was laid down in a despatch sent to the Government of India, was, I believe, approved by all sections of this House. It was based upon the principle of concentration and conciliation, and I hope that a steady adherence to the principles so laid down will prevent the likelihood of any similar drain on the Exchequer of India, such as that to which it has just been subjected. If the Committee will follow me in the figures I have laid before them, they will see that during these three years there has been an exceptional loss to the Indian Exchequer, in consequence of either direct or indirect action of famine, plague, earthquake, and war, amounting to no less than the enormous sum of 24,313,600 rx. The deficit is only 6,095,722 rx., and therefore we have in this triennial period of exceptional disturbance the satisfaction of knowing that no less a sum than 18,217,878 rx. of the exceptional expenditure has been met by the ordinary revenue without increased taxation. (Hear, hear.) This statement is far more satisfactory than was anticipated. I think it is due to two causes. In the first place, the ordinary revenue has stood the troubles of the past three years exceptionally well. Those who take an interest in the difference between our fiscal system and fiscal systems prevailing in India will know that a much larger proportion of taxation in this country is raised by indirect means than in India; and that here, owing to the greater wealth of the community, they consume a much larger proportion of those taxable articles which, if not included under the head of luxuries, lie in the scale between luxuries and the necessaries of life. The result, therefore, is that the British revenue shows much more mobility than the Indian revenue in times of prosperity, but in times of adversity the Indian revenue shows greater stability. That is one of the reasons why the balance-sheet is so satisfactory. But the main cause of this satisfactory statement is the steady rise in the exchange value of the rupee during the last three years. I am very anxious to avoid all controversial questions associated in any way with the movement of the rupee. There is always some question or another agitating the community upon which it it necessary for people to be inflexible and implacable. Theological discussions during the Middle Ages much excited the attention of the community and the practice of those who obtained prominent positions in any community was to endeavour to establish theological orthodoxy by means of the rack or the stake. Currency questions seem to me to assume rather the same position, because I have received a good many communications from different persons during the last few weeks who do not agree with me, and I am certain that if they had the opportunity the stake and the rack are the penalties to which they would subject me. Therefore, what I am about to say I will make as non-controversial as possible. There is in the Indian accounts the item "Loss by exchange." I want to make it perfectly clear what that loss by exchange means. For many years the exchange value of the rupee measured in gold was 2s., and every 10 rs. remitted was equivalent to 1l. in gold. As the rupee fell in value it became necessary to put in some adjusting item to show the number of rupees over and above the rate of ten to 1l. which were remitted to this country in order to be the equivalent in value of the 1l. The loss by exchange which is annually included in the Government accounts of India includes that number of rupees over and above the rate of ten to 1l. which annually had to be remitted to meet the obligations of the Secretary of State in this country. It consequently follows that the higher the exchange value of the rupee the less is this item called "Loss by exchange," and the lower the rate the greater the loss. During the past three years the rupee has steadily risen. During my predecessor's tenure of office in the year 1894-95 it fell to 12·7d., in 1895-97 it rose to 14·4d., in 1897-98 it rose to 15·3d., and in 1898-99 the same rate was taken. Now, the total loss of exchange for these three years in the aggregate is estimated at 33,000,008 rx. giving an average loss of 11,000,000 rx. for each year. Now I perceive in certain quarters an idea which is very freely promulgated, that the fall in the exchange rate of the rupee really does not affect the Indian Government, and this conclusion is arrived at by the following process of reasoning. It is asserted that the aggregate indebtedness of any one community to other communities in the world is discharged by the surplus of its exports over imports, and that being the case, consequently it is assumed that so long as the export trade of India is good it is immaterial to the Indian Government what is the rate at which they will have to meet their obligations here. I dare say as an abstract proposition it is perfectly true that the general indebtedness of a community is discharged by its surplus of exports over its imports, but you cannot apply that general abstract principle in the concrete to each individual matter. The ability or the inability of the Indian Government to meet its gold obligations in this country does not depend upon the export trade of India. It depends on the number of rupees which it has in its cash balances, which it can exchange for commodities, and the lower the exchange the larger the number of rupees which it has to remit. Consequently, there will ensue a time soon when the fall in value of the rupee will entail a larger and larger number of rupees being sent here. There will arrive a period when the Indian Government will be unable to meet its obligations unless it can increase its revenues to a similar extent. That is a self-evident proposition, and I want the Committee to realise what a difference a slight rise in the exchange value of the rupee has done for Indian finance during the critical period of the last three years. I assume for a moment that the rupee had remained at the figure which it reach during my predecessor's tenure of office, 12·7d. At the present moment the silver value is 10·5d. Therefore, I think, all will agree that that is a reasonable figure at which the rupee might be taken if the Indian Government had done nothing but stand still, and if it had remained at that figure the loss by exchange during the past three years would have been 50,000,000 rx., an excess of 17,000,000 rx. over the actual loss that did occur, and the deficit also which we now have to meet would have been—not 6,000,000 rx., but 23,000,000 rx. So far from having a surplus for next year, of which I think there is every reasonable prospect, we should have been face to face with a deficit of 23,000 000 rx. I think it most unfair that an attack should have been made on the Indian Government in connection with this matter. It has been asserted that they have wantonly raised this question of exchange, and pushed currency proposals on the monetary world. If the Indian Government had sat still and done nothing, I repeat that they would have gradually drifted into a position in which they would not have been able to meet their obligations. (Cheers.) I venture to say that the same individuals and the same interests which now attack them for wantonly raising this currency question would have been the first to denounce them for their attitude of vacillation and ineptitude when they found what enormous monetary interests were at stake, and that the Secretary of State was unable adequately to meet his obligations. (Hear, hear.). There is an impression among certain persons that whenever the Secretary of State obtains power to raise a loan of this character, he and the India Office utilise it for the purpose of manipulating the exchange. I can assure the Committee that it is entirely wrong. We draw upon the Indian Government as much of their cash balance as they allow us, and it is only when their cash balances are inadequate to meet our drafts here that we have recourse to raising a loan in this country. The last loan that was raised was at the close of the year 1893, and if I place before the Committee the facts of the application of the proceeds, they will see very clearly the procedure which the Secretary of State always adopts. These loans comprise all the sterling capital over and above the capital raised in India which may be required for railway enterprise, and, therefore, the figures, which I will read out, will include all those sums which were applied by the Secretary of State to railway enterprise, and were raised in this coutry. In the first year after the passing of this loan, the year 1894-95, the debt raised was 1,934,000l., in the subsequent year, 1895-96, we paid the whole of our obligations by drafts from India, and we were able to reduce the debt to the extent of 11,000l. In the next year, 1896-97 we were able to do better. We met the whole of our obligations, and were also able, in the course of our transactions, to decrease the debt by 800,000l. We then commenced the year 1897-98, which was an exceptional year. Our cash balances in India were reduced to the lowest possible point compatible with safety; we had to meet—not only the expenditure caused by the prolongation of the famine but to provide ways and means for a great frontier war, and we were therefore compelled, during the past year, to raise here a sum of no less than 8,480,000l. That includes the 6,000,000 of Bonds to which my hon. friend (Mr. Maclean) referred. Whether we should convert those Bonds into Stock or not is a question on which, I think, we have not yet come to a decision, but undoubtedly the bills so issued will, in the future, form a permanent part of the Indian debt to this country. In no sense are these loans used for the purpose of manipulating the exchange. Everybody admits the inadvisability of increasing our gold obligations in this country, but, owing to very exceptional circumstances, we cannot draw to the full extent on India, and we have had recourse to a loan. In every case when we raise money here on loan we desire to know that it is to be applied to reproductive work in India, and the great bulk of this loan will unquestionably be utilised in providing capital for reproductive works in India. It is just twenty years since the last great famine terminated, and Sir James Westland very properly laid a series of figures before the Committee in Council at Calcutta with reference to that period. There is an impression in many quarters that India cannot pay her way during this twenty years. If we exclude war, famine, and special defence works, there has been a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 51,000,000 rx. War has cost 21,250,000 rx., special defence works, 4,500,000 rx.; famine, 8,250,000 rx.; making a total of 34,000,000 rx. Therefore there is an absolute balance of revenue over expenditure during that time of 17,000,000 rx. Thirteen and a half millions of that surplus have been spent upon railways, leaving a surplus of 3,500,000 rx. That is an immensely satisfactory account. But, at the same time, I am bound to admit that it would not be so satisfactory if this country had not contributed 5,000,000l. towards the Afghan war. There is also another fact which it is only right I should lay before the Committee. During the whole of this period we have gone on borrowing in this country for reproductive expenditure in India. (Hear, hear.) There has been some inconsistency in the policy which we have adopted in connection with extension of public works. Shortly after the great famine of 1878 a Select Committee was appointed, of which I was chairman, and there were on it my right hon. friend the Leader of the House, Mr. Fawcett, Sir George Campbell, and other well-known names. We arrived at the conclusion that looking at the comparatively small returns obtained for the railways and the great cost of construction, it was advisable to limit the capital raised in any one year for the development of productive works. We fixed the limit at 2,500,000l. Almost simultaneously the Famine Commission, composed of very eminent men, who had been taking evidence in India, adopted the border view that it would be of material advantage to India, in its direct as well as indirect effects, to have a liberal policy of capital expenditure on reproductive works, and they recommended that it would be advisable to remove this limit of 2,500,000l. The Committee sat in 1884 to reconcile the difference between the recommendations, and they unanimously came to the conclusion that, under the changed conditions, the improved credit of India, and the good returns which the railways were making, it was advisable that a large sum should be raised than 2,500,000l. At the same time, they laid down as a cardinal principle governing this policy of public works that it should not be developed to such extent as would in any way entail the risk of additional taxation. My right hon. friend has paid great attention to this question, and he proposed to extend and develop the system under which railways had been conducted in India. I looked into some of the figures which were before him, and I came to the same conclusion.

(To be concuded.)

ANIMAL ACCLIMATISATION AT WOBURN ABBEY.

"DURING the last four years the Duke of Bedford has carried out a scheme of animal acclimatisation in the park at Woburn Abbey on a scale never before attempted in this country. Birds as well as quadrupeds are the subjects of this experiment, and the magnificent, pheasants of India and China haunt the woods in large numbers. But the greater number of the animals are various kinds of deer, of which no fewer than thirty-one species are in the open park or paddocks,—bison, zebras, antelopes, wild sheep and goats and yaks. The novelty and freshness of this experiment consists not only in the accumulation of such a number of species, interesting as this is to the naturalist, but in their way of life; free and unconfined in an English park. That is the lot of the greater number of the animals at Woburn, some being entirely free and wandering at large, like the native reddeer and fallow-deer, while the others, though for the present in separate enclosures, are kept in "reserves" so spacious, and so lightly though effectively separated, that they have the appearance of enjoying the same degree of liberty. Almost the first question which suggests itself is—What is the general effect of this gathering of oversea animals from the African veldt and Indian hills, the Manchurian mountains and North American prairies, and from wild-animal land "quod ubique est," on the green pastures and under the elms and oaks round the home of a great English family? Briefly, we may say that the effect is magnificent. During the journey back by train through Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, the valleys and meadows stocked with our ordinary domestic animals seem solitary and deserted after the eye has rested for hours on the varied and impressive forms that crowd the slopes, groves, and glades of this fine park. This effect is due in part to the largeness of the scale on which the stocking of Woburn with wild animals has been carried out. In the phrase of the farmer, the park "carries a larger head" of animals than is commonly seen on a similar area, even in the richest pastures. The scene recalls the descriptions of the early travelers in Southern Africa, when the large fauna roamed there in unbroken numbers, and with little fear of man. The "coup d'aeil" in parts of the park where the animals gather thickest is so striking that the mind descends reluctantly to the identification of the species, or to details of dates, origin, and management. From one position, looking up a long green slope towards the Abbey, there could be seen at the time of the writer's last visit between two and three hundred animals, both birds and beasts feeding or sleeping within sight of the immediate front of the spectator. These varied in species from cranes, storks, and almost every known species of swan, to wapiti stags, antelopes, and zebras, walking sitting, galloping, feeding, or sleeping. For quite half a mile up the slope the white swans and other wild fowl were dotted among the deer and other ruminants, presenting a strange and most attractive example of the real "paradise" which animals will make for themselves when only the "good beasts" are selected to live together.

The creatures in this animal Arcadia were grouped nearly as follows:—In the foreground was a large pool, circular, with clayey banks, one of a chain of ponds of all sizes, from that of a fishpond to a large lake which lies lower in the park. On and around this pool were many species of swans, and eight of foreign geese; but the greater number of these were scattered, as we have said, over some hundred acres of park. In the centre of the pond sat a cormorant and on the grass by the margin some gigantic cranes with crimson heads and grey wings were running and "dancing" in honour of the sun, which was making its first appearance during four days. On the hill to the left, where the Abbey lies, were five distinct herds of deer. Three of these were fallow bucks and does. One herd was of red deer, and hybrids between the red-deer and the wapiti. On the sky-line were a herd of pure-bred wapiti, with three huge stags, their horns just cleaned from the velvet. In the centre slope, in diminishing perspective till they appeared mere dots among the trees, were mixed groups of Japanese deer, the same breed which had thriven so remarkably in the parks of Sir Edmund Loder and Lord Powerscourt, fallow bucks and does, red-deer, both "red" and pure white, of which variety the park holds a considerable number, a few other and smaller foreign deer, and a group of five nylghau antelopes from India. Three of these were reddish-grey in colour, while two were real "blue bulls," very fine upstanding beasts, well suited to woodland scenery. On the right, within a hundred yards, lying down or feeding under an ancient elm, were a small herd of zebras, as quiet and at their ease as so many New Forest ponies with their foals. Picture this animal population among the groves and ancient timber of an English park in May. Nor is this more than one among many such sights visible in this unique paradise.—*Spectator*.

A COSTLY GERMAN COLONY.

THE trade with the interior is of the most trifling description, and does not seem to increase. Dar-es-Salaam has never even been the terminus of the caravan routes, along which passes what little trade there is. Bagamoyo has no European population worth mentioning, though a certain amount of the inland trade in ivory and indiarubber finds an outlet there. Tanga, indeed, second in importance to the capital, lies not many hours distant to the north, but it is little better than a trading station with the inevitable customhouse. From Tanga a railway, subsidised by Government, has been opened a few miles inland, towards the Usagra Mountains,—the intention being, I believe, to prolong this through the Hinterland, and eventually to tap the region of the great lakes at Karagwe. So far, so good! But Tanganyika, the western frontier of the colony, and Victoria Nyanza lie far distant, and the rate of progress is so slow that only the eye of faith backed by patriotism can foresee its final achievement. In the meanwhile, most important of all, our own railway from Mombasa is being pushed rapidly forward and bids fair to render the German scheme a costly and unnecessary luxury. The colonists have to console themselves with the reflection that at least they can enjoy a pleasant trip into the mountains, when fever or ennui compels them to seek change of air and scene.—From "An Experiment in Colonisation," by Robert C. Witt, in "Blackwood's Magazine."

HOW THE GERMANS COLONISE.

THE staff of fair-haired German officials required to control the destinies of German East Africa is positively stupendous. I had been warned that any one not wearing a sword and epaulettes is "suspect" at Dar-es-Salaam; but here you have officials beyond the dreams of avarice. According to the last return, I believe, out of a total *German* population of 431 no fewer than 158 were officials. What, in heaven's name, you are tempted to ask, can they all find to do? I propounded the question to one of them, a Minister, and was solemnly assured that Dar-es-Salaam was so under-staffed and its officials so overworked that an increase in the number was under serious consideration! In all this the German love of thoroughness comes in. Here there is no Lord High Everything. The Government is divided and subdivided as at home. Every Department that a large and growing population could require, or the most complex and advanced state of civilisation demand, is to be found here. Every such Department has its offices, a Minister and his satellites. I came upon the head of a Meteorological Department, and even shook hands with a "Cultur-Minister." And all this for a total white population of some 600 souls. It is the reign of officialism—rampant, militant. All the niceties of ceremony and etiquette are observed, just as if this were but a suburb of Berlin. Salutes are as common as in the Unter den Linden.—"Blackwood's Magazine" for June.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

IS ALLIANCE IN SIGHT?

INTERVIEW WITH CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

THE Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the "Nickel Plate," and the New York Central Railroads, and "doyen" of American statesmen, arrived in London the other day on his annual European visit.

"The transformation of public opinion in America during the past two months," said Mr. Depew, "is almost unparalleled in the history of mankind. Up to but a few weeks ago, our sympathies went with Continental nations rather than with England. We could not forget that France had been our great ally of old; her soldiers helped us in our War of Independence, and we put Lafayette on a pedestal beside Washington is our national esteem. Germany had a bond with us in the three million German-born people in our land. Russia stood by us in one of the most critical periods of our national life. During the Civil War, when England spoke of recognising the belligerent rights of the south, and of intervening on behalf of the Confederates, Russia sent a fleet as a sign that she would be prepared to support us. On the other hand, all our wars—for the little affair with Mexico did not count—had been with England. Two-thirds of our commerce is with you, and large commercial relations are sure to give some cause for friction. England had ever stood up for Canada, the spoiled darling of her colonies (as she was, perhaps, bound to do) in Canada's differences with us. Year after year there had been disputes culminating in the Venezuelan troubles, between the two lands, and consequently there was a considerable amount of irritation against you. When a speaker wanted to arouse enthusiasm—especially in the West—he need only harp on the themes of British gold corrupting our politicians, or of British treachery and greed, and he was sure of applause.

"BUT WHAT DO WE FIND NOW?

In a few weeks national feeling has turned completely round. We have learned that England and America are one in their main aspirations, that their commercial interests are identical, and that while our old friends on the Continent have been willing to act against us, England alone stood on our side. The Continental Powers have shown themselves to be on the side of Spain; and we know that, but for England, that same Concert of Europe which a year ago acted in the east would have acted against us in the West. We know that only England's refusal to consent prevented the Powers from declaring our blockade of Cuba ineffective, and interpreting declarations of neutrality against us. Further, England's action in China has appealed to us, by giving us proof of the identity of our commercial interests. We saw that, while France and Germany, and Russia are shutting out other lands from the territories they secure, England says to the world at large, 'You can come in and trade on the same terms as I do myself.' As a business people the American appreciate this. The current of our national feeling has completely changed, and to-day the sentiment of good-will towards you is universal."

"And what will be the actual result of this change of sentiment, Mr. Depew?"

"Take arbitration. Four years ago I spoke before one of our great American law societies in favour of the creation of a permanent tribunal for the settlement of disputes between our two lands. Our judges and lawyers warmly took up the idea, and your jurists followed. A treaty was framed, only to be thrown back by our Senate last year. But now American opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of a far more far-reaching and effective treaty than we could then even propose; and every week the sentiment in its favour grows stronger. Arbitration will come, but

A TREATY OF ALLIANCE—NO!

A treaty of alliance, if it meant anything, would mean that each Power should help the other in all its quarrels. It would mean our entangling ourselves in all the inner problems of European and Asiatic politics. Now we mean to keep ourselves out of the vortex of European affairs. We are not a colonial Power, our steadfast policy since the beginning has been not to embroil ourselves in the quarrels of other lands, and it would be against all our traditions to conclude a formal written alliance. But I do not mean that when England has to stand up for freedom and justice she will not find our sympathy, and possibly our more material aid, on her side."

"But, seeing the drift of recent events, Mr. Depew, can America longer hope to maintain her old self-centred policy? In conquering the Philippines you are surely taking up a very big foreign question?"

"We will not annex the Philippines. We have no lust of empire; we want no further extension of territory, for our own land is so vast and so rich that up to now we have been only able to scratch her resources. There are of course those among us who hope to hear the beat of our drums and see the fluttering of the Stars and Stripes following the sun in her course around the world; but they are minority. We have no Colonial Office, our Constitution makes no provision for dependencies, and to govern subordinate races by military power is alien to our whole spirit. We could not make the Philippines, six thousand miles away, part of us. They are inhabited by a hundred tribes, speaking a hundred tongues, each quarrelling with the others, and of whom the only thing certain is that none are fit to rule. Their exact fate is still a matter of uncertainty, but we are not going permanently to occupy them. Probably, when the time comes for Spain to raise money to pay an indemnity, some of her European friends will guarantee the money on condition that they are allowed to take over the island; for they are a valuable possession.

"WITH CUBA THE CASE IS DIFFERENT.

Cuba is within our sphere of influence; her borders are within 100 miles from our coast, and we have a substantial and growing interest in her commercial prosperity. Spain will be ousted from America, and will be made to loose her feeble grasp from all her land in the West. The United States will not annex Cuba now, but I believe that Cuba will drop, like a ripe apple, into our country within 25 years. As a first step, America will establish stable government there. We will not simply make the island independent, and leave it alone. We have guaranteed to establish peace in its borders, and we will do it if we have to plant a United States Army there to give it peace. America will allow no proscriptions, no such internal strife as has ruined Hayti. Once peace is established American commercial interests in Cuba are bound to constantly increase. You must remember, it is the most fertile land under the sun, and full of natural wealth. It will become our great winter resort. Americans will buy land and open up trade there, and in the regular order of events, Americans will become the preponderating body there. Then Cuba will appeal to the United States to be admitted into her territories."

"What has been the effect of the war on American internal politics?"

"The war has caused many once urgent questions to be buried away right out of sight. The silver questions, for instance, has received a permanent set back. The silver senators, it is true, tried to use the war to advance their purposes, and endeavoured to force congress to issue unlimited paper currency. But this has recoiled on themselves people feel that their attempts to cripple the executive at such a time are not patriotic, and men are beginning to say that Silver and Spain are allies. This will lead, unless the Silver leaders lay aside their theories for Conservative war revenue Bills, to a deep disgust with the Silver party among those classes who were once its best friends. Another thing that in putting the currency question out of politics if the great present prosperity of our people. Silver agitation always thrives most where their is greatest distress. Two year ago our farmers out West had very hard times; prices were so low that many could not pay their way and they were willing to do anything that would help them. Then their height of hope was dollar, wheat, and the dollar to be in silver. But to-day their crops are telling for 1.25 in gold, and they are having abundant crops at that. With such prosperity they no longer listen to curreney agitation." And how have current events affected

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S REPUTATION?"

President MacKinley to-day stands higher in the public esteem than ever before. His acts will lead, I believe, to both the peace and war parties coming out on his side, will assure him a second term as President, and will give him all the glory that accrues to one who successfully leads his people through a great war. The way in which he resisted the war feeling for months proved his strength, and has won to his side those who up to recently thought him weak and easily led. The active carrying on of the war will make him the hero of the war party. President McKinley believed that it was possible to diplomatize Spain out of Cuba, without fighting, and he almost succeeded in doing so. The Spanish people were rapidly adjusting themselves to the new situation. They consented first to the withdrawal of General Weyler, then to the declaration of autonomy, then to an armistice, and I believe that very soon they would have said. 'What is the use of our keeping this troublesome place any more; let us let it go.' But the blowing up of the Maine precipitated matters, and spoiled the President's diplomatic schemes. Our people, especially in the interior, firmly believe that the blowing up of the Maine was due to Spanish treachery; an irresistible wave of feeling against Spain swept over the land, and war had to come. Finally the Senate forced the President's hands but not before he had got three months in which to make ready for war. At the beginning we were not ready; even at the end of three months much remained to be done, for fighting is not our national business. But the great result, so far as President McKinley is concerned, has been enormously to increase his reputation, and to give him all the glory of a war President."

A NEW SCHOOL OF FRENCH WRITERS.

AT present the school musters few adherents; but, though the founder towers above them all, the least was born to be a leader of men. M. Saint-Georges de Bouhelier, who has already been mentioned, is Naturism itself. Not only did he invent the School, but he presented it with a set of rules, and his disciples are all busy with his biography. His grandeur is infinite; his lack of humour sublime. If only he were gifted with the power of laughter, he might refrain from personal confession, and leave time to find the proper place for his work. But with all his sensibility he has no sense of the ridiculous, and in his anxiety to explain the movement which he leads, he has candidly sketched his own development. "For the sensitive man," says he, "who shudders at society, there exist two methods which he may employ with profit: either he may dominate the world and morally impose laws upon it, or he may appear to obey it and accept it in its totality. The first method has attracted some chimerical poets. Rousseau, Robespierre, and Napoleon have followed the second. I, after them have tried to empoly it." The thought is not profound, but the collocation is admirable. To class oneself at twenty with Rousseau and Napoleon (to say nothing of Robespierre) is a masterpiece of heroism, and proves that the arch Naturist lacks neither courage nor optimism. But his career has already been beset with hardships. "At the beginning of my youth"—again the quotation is literal—"when I was hardly sixteen years of age, I was attacked by an infinite inquietude, and therefore made a salutary sojourn in the mountains. . . . I was the prey of the cruellest malady. The harmony of the world escaped me. I sought after God, because there abode in me this bitter, eager taste for beauty, of which God remains the expression. Lamartine, I believe, suffered from the same evil." Again the experience does not transcend the common experience of boyhood. It is not unusual for the harmony of the world to escape the youth of sixteen, and the troubles of intellectual uncertainty are none the lighter because they pass. But again the collocation is sublime. "Lamartine and I."—From "A New School." "Blackwood's Magazine".

DRAGONS IN THE ALPS.

WRITES Mr. Francis Gribble in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—As a matter of strict scientific accuracy there are probably just as many dragons in the Alps as there are snakes in Iceland. Possibly there are fewer; one cannot say for certain, as the interior of Iceland is only partially explored. What is really interesting is to find an enlightened man in an enlightened age believing in dragons as firmly as he believed in God, and proving their existence out of the mouths of many witnesses.

The man was Professor Scheuchzer, of the University of Zurich; and there is no question whatever that he was an enlightened man. He sat in the chair of Gesner, and was worthy of it. He originated the "dilatation" theory of glacial movement, which was ingenious, though wrong. He corresponded with Sir Isaac Newton, and introduced the Swiss to the knowledge of the law of gravitation. He argued for the abolition of capital punishment for witchcraft. And he devoted his summer vacations to mountain travel, and to the collection of evidence to show that there really and truly were dragons in the Alps. "Helveticus, sive Itinera per Helvetiæ Alpinas regiones facta" is the title of the work in which he set forth his conclusions. We gather from it that he got little pleasure out of his mountaineering; for he says: "Anhelosæ quidem sunt scansiones montium." But he was sustained by the sense of the duty, and by the desire to increase the sum of human knowledge concerning dragons.

Not that he had ever seen a dragon. But he had seen a dragon-stone, which is, he explains, a jewel cut out of a dragon's head while the dragon is asleep, and invaluable as a remedy against "plague, dysentery, diarrhœa, poison, hemorrhage, and bleeding of the nose." There was sworn testimony to the effect that the stone which Scheuchzer saw had been employed successfully for the treatment of these various complaints. Consequently it must have come from the head of a dragon, for though certain other sorts of stones might have cured hemorrhage, only a dragon-stone could have been efficacious against dysentery or plague. But if there are dragon-stones there must be dragons; and the Alps in general, and the Rhœtian Alps in particular are full of the very sort of caves which dragons might naturally be expected to frequent. Such is the a priori argument. It only remains to marshal the a posteriori proofs.

The Professor presents them in the convenient shape of the depositions of witnesses who "make oath and say" that they have encounterd dragons in the Alps. In style and substance—to say nothing of conclusiveness—they strikingly resemble these circumstantial narratives by means of which the existence of ghosts has been demonstrated by the Society for Psychical Research. They prove that, though all dragons have certain points in common—they all, for example, when they breathe, inhale not only air but also any birds that happen to be flying in their neighbourhood—the minor variations are numerous. There are dragons with and without legs, with and without wings, with and without crests; dragons with cats' faces, dragons with human faces, dragons with nondescript faces, dragons that breathe fire, and dragons that do not breathe fire. And each sort of dragon has a proces verbal to itself. As, for example: "John Tinner, of the Commune of Frumsen, in the Barony of Altensaxen, an honourable man, whose word can be trusted, and who at the present time is still living, solemnly deposed to me that twelve years since, at the end of the month of April, he repaired to the neighbouring mountain, the Frumsenberg, and that there, in the place commonly known as the Halwelen, he encountered a terrible serpent, black and grey in colour, which first coiled itself up, and then raised itself upright. Its length, he said, was at least seven feet; its girth was about that of an apple-tree; it had a head like the head of a cat, but no feet whatsoever. He said that he smote and slew it, with the assistance of his brother Thomas. He added that, before this serpent was killed, the inhabitants of the vicinity complained that the milk was drawn from the udders of their cows, and that they could never discover the author of mischief; but that, after the serpent was killed, the mischief ceased."

So much for dragons without feet. There follows an equally well-attested story of a dragon with feet, running thus.

"John Bueler, of the parish of Sennwald, member of the Ecclesiastical Assembly, went to the Frumsenberg, in the summer season, eleven years ago, and in a place called Erlawald, beside the stream called the Kalenbach, saw an enormous black beast emerging, in state of the greatest amazement, from a thicket, and standing upon its four legs, which were of no excessive length. Its girth was about the thickness of an apple-tree, and it carried a crest, half a foot long, on its head. Its entire length, however, he could not observe, because its hinder parts lay hidden in the thicket, among the briars."

Finally, from the letters of Christopher Schorer, Prefect of Lucerne, Professor Scheuchzer is able to quote a circumstantial account of a meeting with a winged dragon. This is the prefect's narrative.

"In the year 1649 I was contemplating the beauty of the heavens by night when lo! I saw a bright and shining dragon issue from a large cave in the mountain commonly called Pilatus, and fly about, swiftly flapping its wings. It was very large, its tail was long, its neck extended, its head terminated in the serrated jaw of a serpent. While it was flying it threw out sparks, just as the red-hot horseshoe does when hammered by the blacksmith. My first impression was that I saw a meteor, but, after careful observation, I recognized that it was a dragon, from the nature of its movements and the structure of its various limbs."

And so fourth; for there are many more such stories in the book from which these stories come. They are interesting stories from many points of view; though, perhaps, the most interesting circumstance of all is the fact that they were solemnly reported by a University professor who had sat at the feet of Sir Isaac Newton.

ROMANTIC OPERA AT THE SAVOY.

PARADOX and topsy-turveydom have given place at the Savoy Theatre to "romantic musical drama." The new era set in on Saturday (May 28) with the production of "The Beauty Stone," which owes its existence to the collaboration of Messrs. Pinero, Comyns Carr, and Sir Arthur Sullivan. So lovely a series of stage pictures would be difficult to surpass. Such beautiful dresses, perhaps, have never been excelled on any similar occasion. The caste was in keeping. Of the immediate cause of the aggregation of so much beauty and talent—well, opinions are divided; whether this division is the result of associations or due to other causes remains to be proved. In some ways "The Beauty Stone" approaches to our "ballard opera," while in others it reverts to the genre peculiar to the Savoy. The story on which it is based is fantastic, romantic, poetical and touching; it is cleverly treated, but it is developed, especially as regards what is called historical background, to an extent that often becomes tedious. The element of humour is only fitfully introduced, and is then associated with the grim personality of the Evil One, who is plainly, and without attempt at subterfuge, styled "The Devil." The authors apologise for the introduction of this character by a reminder that "throughout the Middle Ages the Devil was a constant figure in popular imagination, familiarity engendering a sentiment in which contempt fought strongly with awe for pre-eminence." They also state that "in the old mysteries and miracle-plays the Devil was usually presented as a grotesque personage, and it is in this spirit, if with some modification, that the character is treated in the present instance." The Devil, who acts as a sort of deux ex machina in the piece, seems rather a bon diable as represented by Mr. Walter Passmore, and despite his evil intentions does not provoke a feeling of repulsion.

Here is the story:—The Devil, in the garb of a monk, penetrates into the abode of an old weaver whose daughter Laine is deformed. He persuades the latter to accept and wear round her neck the pebble, that gives its name to the piéce and the virtue of which can make "an ugly item of humanity most beauteous." Laine thereby becomes transformed into the loveliest maiden in Mirlemont, attracts the attention of the lord of the place, and provokes the jealousy of Saida, a lady brought home by the young nobleman after a campaign in the East, whose presence induces the authors to indulge in the reflection that the world "was no better in the beginning of the fifteenth century than it is at the end of the nineteenth." Laine having thrown away the Beauty Stone in disgust at its not having brought her happiness, this is picked up by her father, old Simon the weaver, who thereupon becomes suddenly rejuvenated and rapidly falls in love with Saida, who is anxious to regain her hold on the Lord of Mirlemont, and in order to enhance her own beauty manages to obtain the Stone from Simon, who becomes old again. Philip of Mirlemont has in the meanwhile gone to the wars, and returns blind. Saida endeavours in vain to allure him. The sound of Laine's voice outside awakes in him a feeling of pure love; he sends for the girl, who is once more a cripple, and the incongruous betrothal of the pair ends a play notable for great literary merit and unconventionality of treatment.

The score of "The Beauty Stone" reveals all the cunning of the practised hands, and contains many examples of essentially Sullivanesque art. Among these may be mentioned the opening duet, "Click, Clack," between Simon and Joan, the succeeding chorus, which is full of bustle and animation, a lovely song in ballad form, sung by Laine, "Dear Mary Mother," the refrain of which is exquisitely accompanied by the wood wind. The Devil's song, "Since it dwelt in that rock," is very quaint, and contains a curious imitation of a bell. In the second act the two best numbers are a song and dance for Saida, and a tender love duet between Philip and Laine. In some places the composer has given us examples of his typical Savoy manner, such as in the duet, with dance between Jacqueline and the Devil, Jacqueline being a madcap Miss, whom the Devil takes as his page and leaves because she honestly falls in love with him. Miss Pauline Joran as Saida looks the part to perfection, while her singing and acting are alike admirable. Miss Ruth Vincent is altogether charming in the character of Laine, to which she imparts great fascination, singing with feeling, and producing the impression of pathetic simplicity. Miss Rosina Brandram, as the weaver's wife Joan, and Miss Emmie Owen, as Jacqueline, enact their respective parts in a manner deserving of all praise. Mr. Walter Passmore, as the Devil, displays a great command of dry humour, and never lapses into exaggeration. The two American vocalists, Messrs. Devoll and Isham, achieved a great success as the Lord of Mirlemont and Guntran respectively. Mr. Henry A. Lytton's Simon Limal, the weaver, was an admirable impersonation in every way.

A GOOD story of Blackie and Gladstone is recalled by the "New York Critic apropos of the fact that so many great men were born in 1809. After the death of Mary Cowden-Clarke a few months ago, it was pointed out that Mr. Gladstone alone, remained to represent that annus mirabilis of 1809 which gave the century so many of its notabilities. Edward Fitzgerald, Mendelssohn, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, Lord Houghton, and Charles Darwin were all born in that year. No other year has so proud a record. Now, with Gladstone gone, none of the band is left among the Anglo-Saxon race. The late Professor Blackie was one of the 1809 men, and he was never tired of emphasising the fact. Some little time before his death he met Mr. Gladstone at Pitlochry, and the pair discussed their years, as old men do. "Yes," said Blackie, in his own delightful egotistic style, "there were three great men born in 1809—Blackie, Gladstone, and Tennyson." A twinkle appeared in the old Parliamentary eye. "Ah! but," quoth the Grand Old Man, "Tennyson wouldn't thank you for including him in our set. We are far too noisy for him."

SIR S. RAFFLES AND THE MALAY STATES

AT the Royal Institution on May 27, Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke lectured on "Sir Stamford Raffles and the Malay States." He said Sir Stamford Raffles and his work at Singapore and in the Straits Settlements would always claim the attention of those who had dwelt in that region, but it had been invested with general national importance and of peculiarly direct significance by its relationship to the progress of events in the Far East. At the present moment it could be seen how fortunate it was for England that in 1819 he realised the importance of making secure the road to the Far East, and that his measures with that object in view were after many difficulties eventually crowned with success. The lecturer proceeded to sketch the earlier part of Sir S. Raffles's career and to tell how, at the age of twenty-nine, and coming as a stranger, he was able to win round the responsible Governor of India to his policy of conquering Java as the sure way to secure for ever the predominance of British commerce in the waters of the Far East. After its conquest he was made Lieutenant-Governor of the island, and held the post with the greatest success till the fates, or, to be more precise, the Congress of Vienna, decreed that the island should be restored to the Dutch. This meant the destruction of Raffles's hopes and of his ambition, not for himself, but for the country. Java was in his hands to be the half-way house to China and Japan, and to secure the undisputed supremacy of England in those seas. The security of her position was to be based on the generosity of her commercial policy towards the rest of the world, for Raffles was a free-trader before the word was known in party politics at home, and while the East India Company clung to its monopolies he, its servant, made every port within its jurisdiction a free port. In 1816, he was practically banished to Sumatra as Governor of Bencoolen, where those who dreaded his untiring energy felt sure he would have no opportunity of disturbing their tranquillity by raising burning questions and by contending for rights they were well content to see lost or left in abeyance. But the expectation was baseless. On his arrival at Bencoolen he took in at a glance the whole situation that had arisen from the aggressiveness of the Dutch, who, he said, had scarsely left the English a foot, to stand on. But there was still time, he thought, to secure this foot, so he immediately addressed the Governor-General, Lord Hastings, and in return was invited to Calcutta to discuss the situation. The result was that he obtained permission to do what no one else would do—viz., keep the Straits open for British trade, and place a check on the excluding policy of the Dutch, and thus for the second time he brought a Governor-General of India round to his views. On Feb. 29, 1819, he hoisted the Union Jack at Singapore, and since then the evidence as to the value and importance of what he acquired had steadily increased. At the time he wrote that Singapore had every advantage—geographical and local—an excellent harbour, capital facilities for defence to shipping, and a port in the direct track of the China trade, while every ship passing through the Straits must go within half a mile of it. All he foretold had been fully realised. The lecturer went on to give an account of the condition of the Malay Peninsula in 1874, when it was determined that the internal straggles which were then paralysing trade in the western States and decimating the population had become a serious danger to neighbouring British settlements, and showed by statistics what improvements were brought about by British interference. The cardinal feature of interest in the story was the means by which all piracy and land-fighting was absolutely stamped out; by which taxation was almost abolished, slavery suppressed, justice done, roads and railways constructed, prisons and hospitals built and maintained, and, above all, the chiefs reconciled to the new life and the recognition of equality of all races and classes before the law. Not by wars involving the slaughter of native races, not by drafts upon the Imperial Exchequer, not by agency of chartered companies that necessarily sought their own interests first, was the development of the Malay States attained. Their present peace and marvellous advance in prosperity were due to a sympathetic administration that dealt tenderly with native prejudices and sought to lead upward a free people instead of forcibly driving a subject race. The example and success of Stamford Raffles should be an encouragement at the present juncture, for he showed what could be done by courage, confidence, and a clear mind. Of England's two European rivals in the East, the French were vanquished by Clive on the mainland of India, and the Dutch were finally crushed by the founding of Singapore. The credit for the latter achievement was as clearly due to Raffles alone as the victory of Plassey to Clive, and the lecturer held the opinion—and had expressed it before the publication of Mr. Boulger's biography—that of those two great Englishmen Stamford Raffles was the greater man. Injured and traduced during his life, he had been neglected by later generations, but his work, achieved at a moment of depression such as the present, would endure as long as the British Empire. The period covered by his official life was a turning point in British relations with the Far East. A new chapter in the history of those relations was now opened, and the policy pursued since the beginning of the century of leaving China territorially intact and opening up her resources by the agency of treaty ports was practically at an end. The partition of China might be said to have commenced, and, while we might have preferred that that vast country should have been gradually opend out through its own ports, other Powers, perhaps more ambitious and less patient, had other views, and had decided to attempt by a direct process what we were content to leave to indirect methods. Sooner or later this was inevitable unless China showed promise of an internal awakening, of which there was no real hope. The lecturer did not see in the recent proceedings of Russia, Germany, and France any cause for alarm or ground for recrimination. In occupying Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan Russia simply fulfilling her evident destiny and acting in obedience to natural forces. Her action created no legitimate grievance, for England had no right to exclude another Power from territory she did not intend to occupy herself. The only wise course for England was to recognise facts long foreseen, and since the partition of China had begun to make certain of her share. He did not gather that any step in that direction had been taken. Wei-hai-wei, lying 600 miles beyond the British sphere, was apparently to be occupid, but nothing had been done to secure our position at the mouth of the Yang-tsze. The ancient fable of the dog and the bone stood true now as always, and by reaching after the image of a power that was not to be ours we were risking the loss of the real substance. He thought, therefore, that we should welcome a Russian occupation of Manchuria and a German occupation of Shantung, but that we ought at once to define clearly our sphere of future direct interest in Central China, and take immediate steps to make that a reality when the time came. We deferred providing India with a frontier line till the Russian had advanced across the plains of Central Asia, and difficulties were the natural result. If we deferred the definition of our share of China greater difficulties would surely arise. No one Power could monopolise the trade of an opened-out China, and there was room for all. If we did not maintain our present proportion of the whole trade of China, it did not follow we should not gain enormously, for that whole trade was but a fraction of what the future would bring. If, as the lecturer fully believed, we should keep our full share of future commercial advantages, it would be due in great measure to the wisdom and foresight of Sir Stamford Raffles, who in Singapore secured for us the great gate one of the most important trade routes in the world.

IN her younger days (says a writer in the "Strand Magazin") the Queen was an enthusiastic mountaineer. Living four months of the year under the shadow of Lochnagar, it is not to be wondered at that the Queen, as well as other members of the Royal Family, became imbued with that love for mountains which, from the middle of the present century, has developed as rapidly as have the most popular sports of the day. Lochnagar faces Her Majesty's Highland home. It is an imposing mountain of no small altitude, with an exceedingly graceful outline, and an extensive and varied view from the summit. Her Majesty's first ascent of Lochnagar, as well as her first hill climb, was made on September 8, 1848, eight days after the Court first arrival at Balmoral Castle. The ascent of the Scottish mountain is, generally, a simple matter—when the sun shines; in mist, however, it may be quite another affair. Mountains are no respectors of persons, and the Queen's first experience of Lochnagar might well have damped her ardour for hill climbing. An early start (9-30) was made, the route being through the famed woods of the Ballochbuie. Prince Albert had a passing shot at a stag, but failed to bring him down, though more successful with ptarmigan. Mist had gradually enveloped the upper part of the mountain, and when the top was reached fog drifted in thick clouds, so that nothing could be seen beyond a few yards. In the Queen's words, "It was cold, wet, and cheerless"; then the wind developed into a hurricane, and the mist was like rain. A downward start was made; but, alas! the guides failed to recognise certain landmarks, and the Royal party was literally lost on the mountain. As hour after hour passed the anxiety at the Castle increased, the appointed time for return had long elapsed, and the change in the weather had been viewed from below with considerable apprehension. Captain Gordon set out at the head of a search party; but, by-and-by, the situation appeared so serious that the Prime Minister himself, Lord John Russell, started to find his Royal mistress. Fortunately the mist lifted, and so, after some aimless wandering, the descent was safely accomplished, Balmoral being reached more than four hours late. . . . The last mountain excursion undertaken by the Queen in the company of the Prince Consort was on Oct. 16, 1861, when the great Clova table-land was visited. This plateau, which lies at a height of about 3000ft., is on the "march" between the counties of Aberdeen and Forfar, and is so extensive and uniformly flat that a coach-and-four might be driven there for miles. The difficulty, however, is the getting there; the steepness of the ascent, combined with other causes, occasioned several falls to the Royal party. The route selected was via Glen Glatter, ponies being in waiting at the loch of that name. The principal summits visited were Cairn na Tuirc and Cairn na Glasha. Human nature is, apparently, much the same in all classes and conditions; the desire to leave one's name behind is generally irresistible. On this occasion Prince Albert wrote on a scrap of paper a note of the Royal lunch on the mountain top, depositing it in a seltzer-water bottle, which was then stuck in the ground.

A CORRESPONDENT writes pointing out that in the middle of the century Dr. Dobie, whose name has become so well known in relation to the declining years of Mr Gladstone, was a leading student in the University of Edinburgh. His botanical course under Professor J. N. Balfour led him to the first position and the gold medal. He was also awarded a like distinction in the class of anatomy, presided over by Professor Syme. His thesis was a peculiarly able production, and the originality of investigation elicited, in after years, occasional criticism by Professors in the University when lecturing on subjects which Mr. Dobie had introduced in his paper. The elder Dr. Dobie was a medical practitioner of recognised ability and large practice in the town of Chester. "I have" (adds a correspondent) "had the advantage of meeting him, and of forming the friendship of his son, when I was much his junior, in the classes of the Edinburgh Academy. I have also visited with him at the hospitable house of the late Mr. David Murray, of Marshall Meadows, on Tweed, whose heir he ultimately became."

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A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

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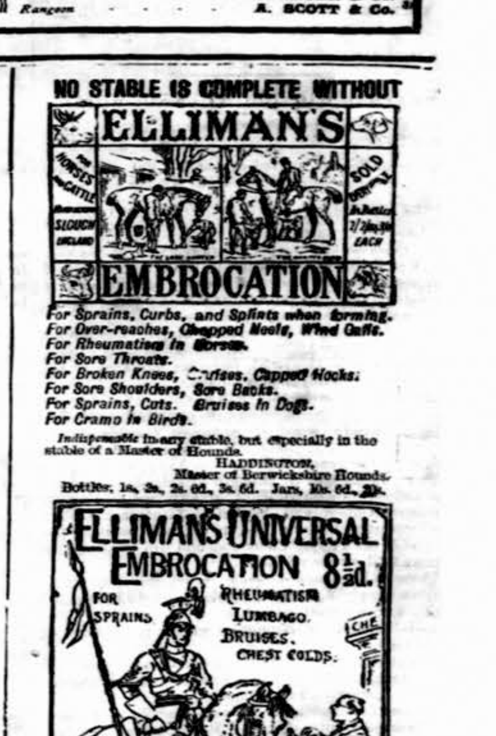
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